密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXIV SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1923 NUMBER 3

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Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interest
R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

H. F. MACNAIR Editor, Current History Finance and Commerce
C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S JOWE,
HIN WONG, (Canton) (Hankow)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U S CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue New York City
Telephone : Fitz Roy 5111 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.
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WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
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HAS THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT A FINANCIAL PLAN ?

A SPECIAL conference authorized at Washington will be held in China sometime this summer or early fall for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Nine Power Treaty dealing with China's tariff. The first thing this special conference will do will be to assess a 2½ percent surtax and a 5 percent luxury tax which will have the effect of increasing considerably China's customs revenues. This special conference will also have a great deal to say regarding the use of these increased revenues—what portion is to go to protect unsecured foreign debts and what portion is to be used for protecting defaulted domestic obligations. Another important duty of this special conference will be to provide for the deposit of customs funds "in other solvent banks of China," which will have the effect of breaking the monopoly over Chinese government finances which the British Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has enjoyed for so many years. The resolution covering this latter point, it may be interesting to note, was introduced by the Japanese delegation. Still another important duty of the special conference will be to organize a "Board of Review," which will have the interesting duty of hearing complaints arising under the Open Door. Thus we have the framework for a conference of very great importance to China and to the nationals of all countries interested in the trade of China.

THIS special conference in all probability will be as important in the economic and financial affairs of China as was the Washington Conference in the field of international politics from the standpoint of China and the other nations involved. A *Reuters* dispatch published in the newspapers on March 9 stated that the "British government has elaborated a draft Customs scheme for China," and stated further that "the draft will shortly be submitted for the consideration of the Washington Treaty Powers." A French wireless report published a few weeks ago stated that various chambers of commerce in France are considering the French policy in connection with this special China conference, the French business men naturally being interested in the proposal to levy increased duties on luxuries which constitute much of the exports of France to China. In Peking these days it is pretty hard to find a foreigner or a Chinese official who does not have in his pocket some "plan" for the solution of China's financial difficulties—and incidentally his own at the same time—and all of these plans without exception are based upon the increased

revenues that are expected to flow from the "2½ and 5 percent surtax and luxury taxes," to be levied at the Special Conference. Thus far the only scheme to be made public is one by Mr. Padeux, an adviser of French nationality attached to the Ministry of Finance in Peking. Undoubtedly this scheme was put out by the Chinese as a sort of weathervane or "straw" to test the financial atmosphere of the Capital. Copies of Mr. Padeux's pamphlet are now speeding on their various ways to Tokyo, London, Paris, Wall Street, and elsewhere and soon the Chinese doubters will be hearing therefrom.

THIS naturally brings us to the subject of this discussion, "Has the American Government a Financial Plan? Thus far we have heard of none and this in spite of the fact that outside of China herself, the American government and people have a larger interest in this Special Conference than anybody else for the principal reason that it is a part and parcel of the Washington Conference treaties and must be carried out satisfactorily to all parties concerned—otherwise the Washington Conference will have failed in one of its most important phases. Several months ago the Associated American Chambers of Commerce sent back to Washington a strongly worded recommendation regarding the type of man the American merchants in China would like to see at the head of the American delegation to this meeting. Outside of a stereotyped acknowledgement on the part of several members of Congress and the Department of Commerce, nothing further has been heard regarding the attitude of the American government. The American government through its Commerce and State Departments has done a lot of investigating in China in recent months and years. Some of these reports have been published and others are still reposing in dusty files for "diplomatic" or other reasons. The U. S. government has in its possession the material for a real constructive plan for assisting China out of its present financial muddle. It also has available both in governmental and private life a number of men who could come out to China and cope on an equal basis with the best that the other nations are bound to send out here. The American merchants in China know pretty well the type of man they would like to see at the head of the American delegation and nothing short of a Hughes, Hoover or Underwood will satisfy them. Governor General Wood of the Philippines or General Crowder who has just succeeded in unscrambling the finances of the Republic of Cuba would be good men for the China job and there are others that might be mentioned, but sufficient have been named to convey the idea of the type of man needed to adequately represent the United States at the Special China Conference.

THE United States is in a peculiar position to assume leadership in this Special Conference as was done at the Washington Conference for the simple reason that America is not and never has been involved in the scramble for Chinese territory or the desire for political dominance over the Chinese people. America has the confidence of the Chinese people generally and as a result the American viewpoint will carry weight in the application of any plans or schemes adopted at the meeting. And it should also be said here, parenthetically, that any scheme to be successful in its practical application must have the support of the Chinese. Any selfish scheme designed to further intrench the interests or enhance the monopolies of any special nation in the trade of China might as well be discarded now for it will never get further toward adoption than its first reading at the Conference. Furthermore, any plan for the financial rehabilitation of the Republic of China will have to be drafted strictly in accord with the doctrine of the Open Door as covered in the Nine Power Treaty respecting the territorial and administrative integrity of China. A consideration of these factors as well as others including such matters as the present premier financial position of the United States in world affairs, indicates the importance of this Conference from the standpoint of America and its citizens interested in the peace and well-being of this part of the world. The agreements reached at Washington respecting limitation of armament and the Four Power Treaty respecting insular possessions in the Pacific have done a great deal to stabilize conditions in the Orient. The next logical step lies in the direction of stabilizing China's economic and financial situation and the Special Conference, if it meets and negotiates in the proper spirit, may accomplish this. But to do so it is highly necessary that the American government realizes its task and sends properly qualified men to China to do the work. Another thing to remember is that any plan that is finally agreed upon at the Special Conference in order to be binding will have to be ratified by the United States Senate—and experience has shown that the members of the United States Senate are not accustomed to accepting treaties or international agreements without considerable investigation and consideration.

FOR THE INFORMATION ON NON-AMERICAN EDITORS

FOR the information of the editors of newspapers in China who are unfamiliar with American legislative practice, but who occasionally print news articles and editorials referring to the activities of the American national congress, we print herewith the following simple (?) explanation of the methods whereby a measure becomes a law of the United States:

The congress of the United States is composed of two houses, a Senate and a House of Representatives. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for two year terms while members of the Senate are elected for terms of six years. There are 96 senators, two from each state in the American union, and 435 members of the House of Representatives exclusive of non-voting members from the territories and dependencies. Members of the House of Representatives or "lower house" are elected on a population basis, the number from each state being in proportion to the population. The actual work of congress is done by the standing committees, the Senate having 34 and the House 60. Some of the more important committees are appropriations, finance, judiciary, agriculture, commerce, foreign relations, education and labor, military affairs, naval affairs, territories and insular possessions and so on down to a committee in the House which has charge of the "disposition of useless executive papers." Any member of either house of congress may introduce as many bills as he likes which he may desire to have considered. After a bill has been introduced it is immediately referred upon motion to a committee for consideration. For example when the China Trade Act was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Dyer of Missouri, it was referred originally to the Judiciary committee because the bill required analysis from the standpoint

of its constitutionality. Later it also received the consideration of the finance committee because it involved an exemption from taxation.

After a bill has been referred to a committee, the committee holds hearings, all persons interested in the measure being invited to appear and give testimony. This testimony is taken down in shorthand and is printed. At the committee hearings, the members question and cross-question witnesses much the same as witnesses are questioned in court. After the committee has obtained all of the information it desires, it holds a private session and in due course issues a "report." This report may be an unanimous report or it may consist of a majority and a minority report. If a committee report is unanimous and favorable, the measure stands a fairly good chance of passage. The member of congress chiefly interested in the measure then appears in open session, moves the passage of the measure, and speaks in its behalf. Those opposed also speak. In the House the debate is usually limited in acccordance with previous agreement; in the Senate the debate may be unlimited—witness the recent "filibuster" against the ship-subsidy bill. Since the Senate and the House of Representatives are independent bodies and keenly jealous of their prerogatives, they never pass the same bill in the same form. This necessitates a conference of a joint committee of both houses called the "conferees." The conferees are not permitted to make vital changes in a bill without referring same back to either or both houses. After the conferees have completed the bill in a form they consider perfect, it then goes back to both houses for final ratification. After ratification it then goes to the President for his signature if he approves of it or his veto if he disapproves. The bill, now known as an "Act" is a law of the land and stands, unless some one brings an action in the United States Supreme Court and that body decides that it is in conflict with the Constitution in which case it ceases to be a law.

This briefly is the American legislative system, considered the most democratic form of government in the world. When committees of congress are taking testimony representatives of the press may attend and there is a press gallery in each house. Nearly 300 newspaper correspondents are accredited to the press galleries of the two houses. Correspondents of foreign newspapers are admitted freely along with the correspondents of the American press. To refer to the China Trade Act again, when the judiciary committee of the Senate considered the bill, there were present 18 witnesses, including Secretary of Commerce, Hoover; former American Minister to China, Paul S. Reinsch; John H. MacMurray of the State Department; Mr. Eldridge of the Department of Commerce; a representative of the Treasury Department; several American business men from China and some newspaper correspondents. The printed testimony taken by the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives on this measure alone would fill a good sized library shelf. And in addition the debates in the Senate and House on the measure filled many pages of the *Congressional Record*, the daily journal issued every morning which contains a report of the proceedings of the previous day. There is little chance of any "half-baked" or insufficiently considered legislation being slipped through America's chief legislative body.

The real work of government in the United States is done by the standing committees of congress. These committees can call in anybody for the purpose of receiving testimony regarding measures before congress and it is in the committees that members of congress do their real work. Visitors to Washington often wonder at the small number of members of the Senate or House of Representatives who appear in their seats on the floors of the houses on ordinary occasions. The reason is that most of the members are usually busy attending committee hearings and do not appear in the chamber unless some measure is under consideration that they are especially interested in.

This completes our "simple" explanation of the American legislative system except a few summarized words of advice.

1.—When a bill is introduced in Congress, this does not imply that it will be passed into law. It may be referred to a committee for consideration or it may be filed away to sleep itself to death.

2.—When a committee reports in favor of a bill, this does not mean that it is a law. It still requires consideration and a vote of the house of which the committee is a part, and the other branch of congress as well.

3.—When the House of Representatives has passed a bill it still is not a law until it has been also passed by the Senate and signed by the President. The same applies in the Senate in respect to the House of Representatives.

4.—Bills may be introduced simultaneously in the Senate and the House, but neither house accepts anything on the recommendation of the other house. Each does its own investigating through the proper committee.

5.—Thousands of bills are introduced in Congress every session, but very few are passed and those that are passed receive careful consideration.

6.—Many of the speeches delivered in Congress are not for the purpose of influencing other congressmen but for the purpose of "home consumption," that is for political purposes among the voters in the home districts of the congressmen. For example Senator Lafollette of Wisconsin may deliver a two hour harangue about the iniquities of the British Empire, all of which he knows perfectly well will be pleasant reading the next morning for the citizens of German extraction who live in Milwaukee. Senator Johnson of California also may be suspected of similar design when he issues one of his broadsides against the empire of the Rising Sun.

7.—Many congressmen make a special study of special subjects and become authorities thereon and very important factors as a result—witness Congressman Dyer and China.

8.—And this especially for the information of British editors in the Far East: When referring to the United States always use the verb *is* and not the verb *are*. The United States of America *is* a single nation and has been such since the civil war in 1865 when the American people settled the question of unity.

Urges Activity of Chinese Commerce Chambers

Hon. Joseph R. Leeson, founder and president of the Universal Winding Company, Boston, Mass., completes a visit to China this week, which is part of a round-the-world tour he has been making. Speaking during the week at the Union Club of China, Mr. Leeson urged the Chinese businessmen further to develop their chambers of commerce and business guilds and make them ever a more vital factor for good government in China.

As president of the Boston Merchants' Association for a number of years, and prominent in many movements for civic improvement, such as commissioner for Boston harbor development, member of the Governor of Massachusetts' Council, an ardent worker for the China Trade Act, etc., etc., Mr. Leeson appreciates the power business associations of China can wield. In them he sees China's greatest hope today for establising a stable government.

Mr. Leeson is British-born, having gone to America when a young man to engage in the manufacture of linen thread, which he had been doing in England. Back in the '90's, he saw the need for perfecting the processes for winding thread for delivery to sewing machines. Within three years, such success had been achieved that Mr. Leeson abandoned the manufacture of thread and went into the manufacture of winding machinery.

Today the Universal Winding Company makes machinery for winding every sort of fabric and wire for every conceivable purpose. Universal Winding machines are scattered all over the globe, and Mr. Leeson states that the demand and output have never been so great as at present.

Mr. Leeson sees a great development of the cotton industry in China, and is inclined to believe the statement made to him in India that in the future, China would be first in cotton, India second and the United States third, with the rest of the world together, a poor fourth.

Another American Bank for China

BY CRAWFORD M. BISHOP

IN 1919 the American Congress passed a special Act known as the Edge Law, providing for the incorporation of banks to engage in foreign banking and financial operations. This Act provided for the creation of a system of banks as part of the American federal banking machinery, especially intended to assist in the development of foreign trade. These banks are designed to do for our international trade, what the Federal Reserve Banks do for our domestic trade. The fact that they are given a Federal charter, that they are subject to the regulation and control of the Federal Reserve Board, to examination by Federal Reserve Bank examiners, that their acceptances are eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve Banks and their stock eligible for purchase by National Banks, makes them of a semi-official or semi-public nature.

The law further provides that directors and officers of National Banks, members of the Federal Reserve System, may also act as directors and officers of Edge Law Banks. This assures to such banks the benefit of expert guidance in their operations.

Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board stated at the time of issuing the Regulations governing Edge Law Banks, that these Banks were intended as a permanent part of our federal banking machinery, and that they were expected to finance trade not merely with Europe, but with Asia and other continents as well.

The need and the opportunity for such an American bank in China has long been apparent. Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China, has stressed the necessity for banking facilities adequate for affording the financing of trade requiring long-term credits, and for assisting in the financing of the industrial development of China.

Edge Law Banks, in addition to engaging in ordinary commercial banking, are also authorized to deal in securities. They may thus fulfill in China, for example, the functions of what are known in America as Investment Banks or bond houses.

There are two methods by which this may be handled. The Bank may either buy Chinese Bonds, for example, and sell them direct to investors in America, or it may take such securities and pledge them as collateral, issuing its own debentures. If, however, it issues its own bonds or debentures, which in this case would be collateral trust bonds, and thus incurs a liability, it may not issue acceptances, nor may it receive deposits abroad. If it sells the foreign securities direct, but with its guaranty or endorsement, it must first obtain the approval of the Federal Reserve Board for each transaction, and such issues would be included in the amount of liabilities to which it is limited by law, namely, to ten times the amount of its capital.

The Far East is a field in which the extension of long term credits has played an important role in international trade competition. Japanese, British, and, before the war, German banks have in this respect enjoyed an advantage over American banks by reason of their being in a position to offer better accommodations. American banks have been obliged to limit their operations to three months' credits, by reason of the fact that they had demand deposits to meet which forbade longer loans. Edge Law Banks, not being permitted to receive deposits in this country, and enjoying the privilege of issuing acceptances up to one year, have therefore a wider margin on which to operate in financing export and import shipment.

The law authorizes the ownership of Edge law bank stock by foreign individuals or corporations up to 49 percent of the total. This makes it possible for such a bank, while holding an American Federal charter, to be an international co-operative enterprise. It would allow Chinese banks, manufacturers, exporters and importers to become stockholders along with similar American interests in financing the trade between the two countries. This privilege is of added importance in connection with the possible dealing in Chinese securities, as it would permit Chinese capital to share in the profits arising from the industrial development of their own country.

American banks, employing their capital largely in Exchange operations and being limited by law or by the nature of their exchange or commercial banking transactions to short term loans, have not been in a position to take part in the financing of transactions requiring the longer term of credits which industrial enterprises always require.

Until the past summer, only two Edge Law Banks, had been organized; the First Federal Foreign Banking Corporation at New York, and the Federal International Banking Corporation at New Orleans, the first with $2,100,000 and the latter with $7,000,000 capital. These banks look to Europe and South America as their future fields of operations. The finance trade originating in the Eastern and Southern sections of the United States which finds its outlet through the parts in which they are respectively located. They have both been profitably operated, earning net profits of over 5% in each of the first two years of their operation. They have both operated on the acceptance plan of financing.

The West Coast, which has a growing trade, particularly with the Orient, has heretofore been without similar banking facilities. None of the banks on the Pacific have branches in China or Japan or other countries of the Orient, and a large part of the financing of their trade with those countries has had to be done through Eastern banks. Likewise they have had to depend on the East for trade and credit information regarding foreign markets and customers.

It was this situation which led to the formation, of the Federal Pacific Banking Corporation, the 4th Edge law bank to receive a charter from the Federal Reserve Board. It was the purpose of the organizers of this corporation seeking a charter from the Federal government, to furnish China and the other countries of the Far East and America, particularly the Western States, with a needed banking facility for developing trade between these countries bordering on the Pacific. It was also the intention to furnish American interests generally, and particularly manufacturers, with an opportunity for sharing to a greater extent in the industrial development of the countries of the Orient.

While this Corporation will, like the others which have been organized, operate on the acceptance plan, it will also, where necessary to effect the sale of American products or materials, create a market in this country for Chinese securities by selling the bonds of enterprises which, after thorough investiga-

tion by American accountants and engineers, it believes constitute a safe investment for the American public.

The Federal Pacific Banking Corporation will request premission of the Federal Reverve Board to establish offices in each of the cities on the Pacific coast and branches in China, Japan, the Philippines and other countries of the Orient. It will offer to American banks which become its stockholders the advantages of direct representation through its foreign branches. It will offer them a further outlet for the use of their resources in financing foreign trade through acceptances, since they are now limited to the amount of their capital and surplus. It will also make possible the utilization of their resources in financing a class of business which they are at present unable to handle.

This bank will be safeguarded in its operations by the strict control and supervision exercised by the Federal Reserve Board. It will not speculate in exchange nor deal even indirectly in commodities. It is not permitted to invest in the stock of trading companies. It is, in a way, like the Federal Reserve Banks, a banker's bank, and its transactions will be conducted to a large extent with National banks and with Federal Reserve Banks.

The passage of the China Trade Act, allowing of Federal incorporation for companies engaged in business in China, and exempting them from taxation on the capital so employed will do much to develop American trade and prestige in China. The Federal Pacific Banking Corporation will seek specially to finance the operations of such companies.

The provision of law allowing Edge banks to invest in companies engaged in business in foreign countries would permit of the creation of subsidiaries or the investment in the securities of China Trade Act Corporations. This would permit of wider co-operation with Chinese capital than that attained by the securing of Chinese stockholders for the Edge Bank itself.

Since the Washington Conference has made the Open Door in China a fact, and has assured peace in the Pacific for at least ten years to come, the prospects for the investment of American capital in financial undertakings in the Orient are better than at any time in the past.

Chinese capitalists have always been desirous of co-operating with Americans in developing the resources of their country. But this has not heretofore been possible because of the lack of a law under which to incorporate. The Edge Act and the China Trade Act now furnish the opportunity. Chinese citizens, whether in America or in China, may now, through the provisions of these Acts, invest in the stock of corporations under the protection of American laws and free from American taxation on the capital employed in China. The Corporations, being American and, therefore, foreign to China, would enjoy freedom from Chinese taxation, and be subject to American and not Chinese jurisdiction.

The stock of such corporations would, therefore form an attractive investment both for American citizens and Chinese. Their operations should serve to increase considerably the trade between the two countries, and their profits would be shared by the citizens of each. The supervision exercised in the case of China Trade Act Corporations by the Department of Commerce, and in the case of Edge law banks by the Federal Reserve Board should serve as a safeguard and check in their operations, thus assuring the safety of the investment.

The Corporation would not engage in financial transactions with the Chinese government, since that field is occupied by the International Consortium of which the American Group is a member. The Consortium expressly excluded from its scope of operations, however, the financing of private commercial and industrial undertakings.

In order to secure the sale of foreign products in China, it is frequently necessary to finance to a greater or less extent, the enterprise which desires to purchase them. Lack of such a financing organization has often been the cause of the loss of a possible sale. While the larger manufacturing or exporting concerns are frequently able to do the financing themselves, yet that is not the proper function of a producing or trading concern. Smaller exporters and manufacturers, of course, have not the capital to do any financing. Hence the necessity for some machinery, such as the Edge Act supplies, to supply this need, if the trade between American and Far Eastern countries is to develop as it should.—*From the January China Review, New York.*

Glimpses of the Chinese Abroad—The Ming Period

BY H. F. MACNAIR

"ALICE was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank", we are told, "and of having nothing to do; once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, 'and what is the use of a book', thought Alice, 'without pictures or conversations?'" And so Alice, full of a desire to do *something*, followed the Rabbit down a hole "never once considering how in the world she was to get out again." In doing which Alice was not unlike most of her European ancestors and relatives who have often been bored by inactivity and more prone to rush down a hole than to consider how they were "to get out again".

The Europeans in the 16th century, and, in due season, their kinsmen, the Americans, came to the Wonderland of China, began to trade with the subjects of the country, got into difficulties with the Chinese law, developed the system which we all know as Extraterritoriality—and now those who own the hole, that is some of them, are as anxious to get the Europeans out as were some of those in the case of Alice who presided at the trial of the Knave of Hearts. Of course in the case of Alice it was she who woke up and thus got out of the hole, and this is where our analogy in the present case fails for it seems in the minds of many that now the awakening and the change must come from the other side. However, this may not be correct.

But lovers of *Alice* will readily recall that quaint little damsel's amazing adventures *Through the Looking-Glass* which were so closely connected with those in *Wonderland*. "First", said Alice, "there's the room you can see through the glass—that's just the same as our drawing-room, *only the things go the other way*. I can see all of it when I get upon a chair—all but the bit just behind the fireplace. Oh! I do so wish I could see *that* bit! I want so much to know whether they've a fire in the winter...." And in this quotation there should be much food for thought for the Chinese people and for their government. For as Alice found things of never-ending interest behind the looking-glass so will those who take the trouble to study a subject closely akin to that of extraterritoriality—that of the treatment of Chinese nationals abroad, their economic, social, political and legal position in the countries to which they have gone—find much to interest them, and much that is of value for the future. Most Chinese have not bothered to think that possibly "the things go the other way" for their relatives in foreign lands, at least so far as protection is concerned, and most of them have not, like Alice, wanted "to know whether they have a fire in the winter."

I.

First of all the Chinese who have left their native land to settle abroad have never lived under an extraterritorial regime. At times they have been practically ignored by foreign law and left to shift for themselves; sometimes they

have been under the rule of their own leaders or Captains, but these latter and indeed the whole body of Chinese were *legally* subject to the laws of the land in which they resided; at still other times, as is the case generally at the present day, they are subject directly to the law of the land of their domicile. At no time has the government of China assumed, or attempted to arrange for, extraterritorial rights of its people abroad—except, of course, in the case of its own diplomatic agents during the last half century.

The Chinese are only in a minor, though since the middle of the 19th century to a more considerable degree, an emigrating people. As such their genius lies not in the founding and governing of political colonies, but in the formation and long maintenance of economic communities. The characteristics of the Chinese people which have kept them from distinguishing themselves politically at home, but which have rendered them conspicuous from the sociological and economic points of view have contributed to similar development of those of their own race who have emigrated. Thus the student of expansion, colonization and colonial administration finds much to interest him as he compares the peoples of Europe with those of China who have established themselves in large numbers in foreign countries. Outstanding factors in such a comparison are those mentioned above, i. e. the lack of relationship between the mother country and those of its nationals who have settled outside its jurisdiction, and the fact that the genius of the Chinese lies not in political but in economic colonization. A consideration of the Chinese settlements in foreign countries leads to the conclusion that this people unconsciously were the forerunners of the Westerners in the development of the policy of peaceful penetration and economic exploitation which has characterised to so great an extent the expansion of Europeans and Americans during the past century.

China has not now and never has had colonies in the sense in which that term is used in relation to the countries of Europe and America. Her relations with Manchuria, Mongolia, Turkestan, and Thibet, are quite different from those of England with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. In these last named areas Englishmen have settled and built up self-governing integral units of an empire. Nor are the instigated revolts in Mongolia to be compared with the revolt of the Thirteen Colonies in their war for independence. China's relations with its dependencies have not been those of a mother country to its colonists: rather have they been a combination of the systems used before and after the time of Tiglath-Pileser III of the 8th century before Christ—the systems used in Oriental countries for ruling conquered lands annexed to an empire. Before the time of the great Assyrian a conqueror often left the old ruling family on the throne merely demanding that a prescribed amount of tribute be paid at stated intervals. The Assyrian kings began the system of deposing a conquered ruler and of replacing him by a viceroy from their own family. China for the most part has used one or the other or a combination of these systems. Never has she encouraged the going ont of her subjects to oversea territories with the idea of extending the boundaries of her empire.

Since the days of the T'ang dynasty, and perhaps earlier, Chinese have emigrated by land and sea to the countries and islands of southern and eastern Asia in varying but considerable numbers; especially from the provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung have they left for foreign lands.

Although the early Ming rulers did not encourage emigration diplomatic and commercial intercourse were smiled upon. This was especially true of the period Yung Lo (1403-1425). An interesting and apparently unique case is to be found at this time of what may be termed a retaliatory act of protection of Chinese in the island of Ceylon. Certain Chinese while visiting the Buddhist shrine of the Tooth in 1405, were mistreated by the King Vijaya Bahu VI. Three years later the same king acted treacherously toward the admiral and diplomat, Cheng Ho. The result of his misdeeds was that he was taken into temporary captivity and deposed. This case of technical protection or at least of retaliation was undoubtedly due rather to the wounded pride and spiritual zeal of the Chinese emperor than to a desire to protect his subjects in foreign lands.

In the first year of the reign of Mu Tgung (1567-1572) Chinese were allowed to leave their country and carry on trade in the Eastern Archipelago and elsewhere, but not with the Japanese. It was necessary, however, to obtain licenses before going abroad. For some years before this there had been restrictions upon Chinese going to foreign lands for purposes of trade.

That government opinion was unalterably opposed to the settlement in foreign countries of Chinese subjects, and that such people were considered as unpatriotic and bad because they had broken one of the social laws of the empire in deserting the tombs of their ancestors is clearly to be perceived in the attitude assumed by the Imperial government in the period Wan Li (1573-1619) at the time of the great massacre of Chinese in the Philippine Islands.

For hundreds of years—at least as far back as the T'ang dynasty, and some have believed even in the time of the Hans—the Chinese had been trading with and settling in the Philippine Islands. Here they had prospered so exceedingly in business, and increased so rapidly in numbers as to be objects of suspicion and jealousy to both Filipinos and Spaniards. Their downfall was plotted and two methods were gradually evolved whereby the Chinese menace might be removed: some 12,000 were expelled from the islands in 1596. In 1603 as a result of mutual suspicion of Chinese and Philippine residents the former were brought to a condition where they revolted. A massacre followed as a result of which between 20,000 and 30,000 Chinese lost their lives.

Upon being informed of what had happened to his people in the Islands the Emperor Shen Tsung (Wan Li) did nothing to proteet those who survived, or to avenge the dead. Instead letters were sent in which although the Spaniards were rebuked mildly, the Chinese residents of the Philippines were referred to as vile persons inasmuch as they had not returned to China after leaving it in order to trade abroad. A revolt and subsequent massacre of Cninese similar in character to that of 1603 occurred in 1639 just as the Mings were passing from the scene in China; not a ripple of interest seems to have been stirred in China and no protest much less any form of protection was forthcoming.

Shanghai, March 5, 1923.

(Note: Later articles will discuss the attitude of the Manchu rulers toward emigration of their subjects. The numbers and position at present of the Chinese in several parts of the world will also be described.

The China Question in the Politics of Japan

BY JOHN HART

INTERNAL politics, the struggle for power within the Empire of Japan, accounts for the sensational vote of the Privy Council in Tokyo on December 29, when that body decided to appeal to the throne against the Cabinet's method and procedure in its China policy, especially as regards to the conclusion of the postal agreement. Unless there be an understanding of political and governmental institutions and practices in Japan, it is impossible to read the drastic action of the Privy Council rightly. On the face of it, there is the appearance of a determined effort by the Privy Council to reverse the Kato Ministry's policy toward China, undoubtedly the most liberal China policy pursued by Japan since before 1894. While there may be some dissatisfaction with this policy on the part of many of the bureaucrats who compose the Privy Council, the fundamental motive for the appeal to the throne is an attempt to curb the growing power of the Cabinet and thereby strengthen that of the Privy Council, whose members are appointed by the Emperor for life.

The standing vote to appeal to the throne was taken only after a heated debate. Except Premier Baron Kato, practically all of the members of the government attended the meeting of the Council. None of the members of the government voted in favor of the appeal; all of the members of the Privy Council did. Previous to this vote, however, Viscount Kiyoura, who succeeded the late Prince Yamagata in the presidency of the Council, called for a standing vote of approval on the Sino-Japanese Postal Agreement, the specific agreement which served as a cause for the appeal to the throne. Every man present, whether Cabinet Minister or Privy Councillor, rose. This action, aside from Viscount Ito's later explanation that the Council was not attacking the Cabinet in the hope of bringing about its downfall, is clearly indicative of the fact that it is not actually the Kato Ministry's policy in China that is objectionable, but rather the Ministry's methods of government.

Meiji Tenno gave a constitution to the people of Japan which established a Cabinet, a Diet and certain other institutions commonly associated with democratic government throughout the world. But the constitution of the Empire of Japan has restrictive clauses that make democratic government under its provisions impossible unless every Japanese official and super-official voluntarily chooses to practice it. Coupled with the tremendous power which the constitution itself places in the hands of a little group of bureaucrats, are traditions, customs and commonly accepted practices that have grown up which reinforce these bureaucrats until they are well nigh all-powerful. The late

Premier Hara made a concerted and effective campaign against these customs which hindered democratic government, hoping, it is supposed, later to bring about the necessary constitutional changes. Admiral Baron Kato has gone even further as Premier than did Mr. Hara along this line. The vote of the Privy Council to appeal to the throne in regard to Premier Kato's China policy is a counter-move on the part of the Council.

With the death of a year ago Prince Yamagata, who had been president of the Privy Council but whose real power lay in his leadership of the now practically defunct Genro, the Privy Council, the Cabinet, in fact every governmental body and every big leader, hoped to inherit the power that had been so autocratically exercised by the veteran statesman for years. The bureaucrats desired to retain that power within their own ranks; the politicians wished to gain it for the forces of party government. The struggle is still far from having been decided, and the vote of the Privy Council on December 29 is merely the boom of the heavy artillery possessed by the bureaucrats.

There was one group which seemed to stand nearest in line for the power that passed from the Genro with the death of its leader, and that was the Diplomatic Advisory Board an extra-constitutional body created by Imperial Edict during Count Terauchi's Premiership. Its constitutionality was contested but never effectively disproved. Made directly responsible to the Emperor, meeting in the Imperial Court and charged with the supervision of the foreign policy of the Empire, it threatened to usurp a large part of Prince Yamagata's power even during his life-time. Premier Hara fought it and Premier Kato fought it. They were finally successful. On September 19 last an Imperial Edict abolished the Diplomatic Advisory Board after its seven years of tempestuous life.

Premier Kato was able to bring about its death for three reasons, only one of which was immediately within his own control. The public opinion of Japan condemned it; certain of its leading members saw, with the death of Prince Yamagata, that the future of Japan lay in party rather than bureaucratic government and so hastened to change "color"; the Kato Ministry ignored it.

Viscount Shimpei Goto, then only a Baron, Mayor of Tokyo, whose line of thought and action is not unlike that of the late Theodore Roosevelt, was the first member of the Board to perceive its fate and so is credited with having led a move toward democracy, for he resigned from it on August 7, a month and a half before the Board was abolished. He explained to Count Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that he had resigned because he considered the Board no longer had a place in the government of Japan. It was created for the purpose of dealing with Japan's foreign policy in connection with the World War, he said, and now the war was ended. Not only had the Versailles Treaty been concluded and ratified, but so had the later treaties drawn up to the Washington conference.

This was the reason given by Viscount Goto, but unquestionably his real motives were that he believed the fate of the Board sealed and that it would behoove him to identify himself definitely with the party government movement. The dissolution of the minority party of the Kokumin less than two weeks later bears this out. Mr. Ki Inukai, president of that party, is a close friend of Viscount Goto. Incidentally, Count Ito of the Privy Council and of the now defunct Diplomatic Advisory Board forms the third member of this triumvirate, who will bear close watching in the party political game in Japan during the next few years.

Perhaps the tale of the dissolution of the Diplomatic Advisory Board and of what Viscount Goto probably has in mind is better told in the words of one of the younger members of the Foreign Office in Tokyo, with whom I had the following conversation last September:

"As you know," he said, "the Diplomatic Advisory Board has just been abolished. It has been abolished because some of its more progressive members refused to hold office and to be slighted by the present Kato Cabinet, which has been ignoring the Board on some of the most important diplomatic problems of the Empire. I believe that Mayor Baron Goto led the revolt. (Mayor Goto was later rewarded with a viscounty for his services on the Board). It was partly because of Baron Goto that the Board was created.

"During the World War when the late Count Terauchi was Premier, Japan did not have a party government, but Count Terauchi was afraid of the power of the party leaders and so sought to conciliate them. The Diplomatic Advisory Board was created. It is true, as you suggest, that this was done partly to combat the power of the late Prince Yamgata, but the prime motive was to conciliate other elements, Baron Goto, who has a large following, was made a member. Viscount Hirata, who has just succeeded Marquis Matsukata as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and who is a member of the Privy Council also, was made a member. Mr. Inukai, leader of the liberal Kokumin-to, recently dissolved, was made a member. Marquis Ito, a non-party man but a man commanding a large Liberal following, was made a member.

"Naturally, when Premier Kato continued to slight these men by not consulting them on important diplomatic questions they resigned. The dissolution of the Kokumin-to at this time may possibly mean the formation of a new Liberal party which will unite the followers of both Baron Goto and Mr. Inukai."

The decline and fall of the Diplomatic Advisory Board was an indirect, but a severe, blow to the Privy Council. Its members must have perceived that it was a warning to them as regards their own organization. True, the Privy Council is a creation of the constitution, but it is diametrically opposed to democratic government, being answerable only to the Emperor, who may summon it to consider any question and to advise him thereon. On paper, its functions are practically those of the Genro, but as long as Prince Yamagata lived he exercised his tremendous power first through the Genro, using the Privy Council of which he was President largely as a rubber stamp. Now that Prince Yamagata is gone, the Privy Council would take his power unto itself, functioning as an overseer of whatever government, party or bureaucratic, that Japan might have.

Premier Kato and his Ministers have evidently decided to employ the same weapons against the Privy Council they used so effectively in combatting the Diplomatic Advisory Board. The force of public opinion is already with them. Prince Yamagata was hated by most Japanese, and no love has been held by the present generation for either the Diplomatic Advisory Board or the Privy Council. Premier Kato is fortunate in having public opinion on his side, but he has brought into play another force detrimental to the Council, which is for the Cabinet quietly to ignore it.

Premier Kato, Count Uchida and other members of the Government did ignore it in dealing with the Sino-Japanese Postal Agreement. The Agreement was drawn up and ratified by the Cabinet, and then referred to the Privy Council. The Council was furiously indignant. They had had no voice in the conclusion of the Agreement. The Council might just as well have not been in existence. This, undoubtedly, is what Premier Kato wished to show to the nation—the utter lack of a need for the continued existence of the Privy Council. This, above all other things, must be prevented by the Council if it is to continue its existence. Therefore, at the meeting of the Privy Council of December 29, a vote was passed censuring the Cabinet's China policy and authorizing an appeal to the throne.

But one specific objection was found to the Agreement itself. Count Ito pointed out that the text reads at one place: "The problem of Manchuria is one that has fully to be discussed between Japan and China in the future." Count Ito pointed out the significance of that statement in view of the stands taken respectively by Japan and China on the Kwantung Leased Territory, China asserting that the lease expires in 1923 and Japan insisting that its renewal, as guaranteed by the famous "Twenty-One Demands," has already been granted. It was a somewhat academic objection, however, for not only Premier Kato but Count Uchida and other members of the present government have recently put themselves on record as stating that the question was closed and would not be reopened for discussion with China.

The real reason for the vote of censure and the appeal to the throne is that the Privy Council fears the encroachment of the Cabinet on its prerogatives and those powers which it wishes to take unto itself. It is not primarily a denouncement of the policy of Japan toward China. Without a clear understanding of the currents and cross-currents of political life in Japan, however, it is but natural that a watching world should take the Privy Council's sensational action as a denouncement of Premier Kato's China policy, a China policy more liberal than that of any of his predecessors. It will not become that unless some of the party elements opposed to the present Ministry seize on the case with the hope of using it to smoke Premier Kato out of office, but there again, if it should come, it will be internal politics in Japan for which China will have to pay.

Peking, March 1, 1923.

Protecting China's Coal and Other Minerals

BY FREDERICK W. STEVENS

IT is an honor to be invited to write an article on a subject "connected with the well-being of China." I shall expect all persons to excuse me if my words take the form of advice, for it will be given in answer to your invitation.

It suggests a subject frequently on my mind, the need of safeguarding China's deposits of coal, iron and other minerals for the benefit of the masses of the Chinese people and also to protect China's future Industrial Development. This subject involves a danger that I believe will almost constantly beset China during coming years, particularly when she begins railroad building on a large scale. There are greedy men in this world, both in and out of China, who recognize no moral rights of the Chinese people in such deposits, nor China's need of them in her future industrial development, and who will get the benefit of them in total disregard of such rights and of such needs, if allowed to do so. Better that railroad development in China be delayed a decade, than that the collateral benefits from the resulting development of her natural resources go to others than the Chinese people as a whole. To prevent that unhappy result will require *eternal vigilance* in behalf of China. I would have this warning reach all China's officials, present and future, so that each and every one may ever be on his guard, and all educated Chinese citizens and all newspapers, so that they may be watchful, holding officials to strict accountability on this subject. Publicity is a great foe of those who would disregard the people's moral rights.

There are many parts of China where for the masses of the Chinese people, *hot water is a luxury;* and in no country in the world is hot water more a vital necessity than in China, where the habits of the people for centuries compel as a matter of life and death its constant use. It is a luxury because hot water means the daily use of fuel by millions of people, and there is a great scarcity of available fuel within the means of the masses.

There are parts of China where millions of her people suffer severely from cold weather throughout the winter, because fuel is beyond their means.

Coal at $25 or even $15 a ton in China might as well be coal in the moon, so far as benefitting the Chinese masses is concerned. The extent to which China, in her need for fuel in former times and in recent years has stripped her hills and plains of timber, is pitiable. Available fuel is scarce to a threatening extent.

Industrial development in China is the only way to create a demand for the labor of China's millions, thereby decreasing the prevailing and awful poverty among them. *There can be no great industrial development in China unless she saves her coal deposits for use in that connection.* If in fact China still has large deposits of iron ore that have not already passed to the control of others, they can be made a big factor in industrial development, *but only in case she has coal to supplement them.*

In the ground in many of China's provinces, there are supposed to lie untold quantities of coal,—the best fuel that the Almighty has provided for mankind—*perhaps* enough to keep all China's millions supplied with cheap fuel for centuries to come and *perhaps* enough to supply her railroads and her other industrial plants of the future with the fuel they will require; *but only if rightly safeguarded and handled.* All this fuel can be made available to her people *at low cost* as compared with the high cost,—and to China's masses the prohibitive cost,—that will result if mistakes are made by China's spokesmen upon this subject. Perhaps those mistakes will be due to ignorance on the part of officials,—the failure to understand the real situation or the real meaning of skillfully drawn agreements having a different meaning from that which appears upon their surface; perhaps they will be due to something worse than mere ignorance, to corruption, to greed, to hearts unmindful of the great harm to generations of the Chinese people that will result from their acts. *Before it is too late, each time this subject comes up, let the light of publicity shine upon all proposals to grant extensive rights in China's riches below the surface of the earth.* Be slow to believe what is said in behalf of those who seek such rights. Better that China's mineral wealth lie in the ground another hundred years than that it be taken out under circumstances that do not *adequately benefit* the masses of her people and *adequately protect* her industrial necessities. Confucius said something wise upon this line. Perhaps some Chinese student will locate the saying and lay it before you, Mr. Editor.

I say *"adequately."* What does adequately mean in this connection? Is it enough that in the proposed mining operations or in some industrial plant a few hundred or even a few thousand of China's millions of laborers will be given work? I would say,—NO. Is it enough that in the movement of the coal from the proposed mines to city or to port, China's government railroads will be permitted to earn something? I would say, "NO," again. Is it enough that so much per ton of the coal to be mined,—a royalty,—will be paid to China's central or provincial government? I would still say,—NO. Yet a royalty to the government, *if anyone is to get a royalty,* may well be taken into consideration in the negotiations for future contracts granting extensive coal mining rights. Is it enough that through the payment of taxes of various kinds by the proposed coal mining company contributions will be made to the expense of maintaining the government? I would still say,—NO; and, by the way, let China beware on this subject particularly, or through the operation of innocent looking clauses these contributions may be small indeed. All these advantages combined,—the hiring of laborers, the earnings of railroads, the receipt of royalties, and taxes,—will not alone be adequate benefit to China. It will not be enough, I would say *unless it is China's masses who are going to be permitted to burn the coal mined, up to the limit of their needs and at prices within their ability to pay, nor unless China's future industrial needs are safeguarded,* before the coal is permitted to go unhindered to other people or to other lands.

If a grant of extensive coal mining rights is sought, why should not one of the chief inquiries on the part of China be, —where is the coal likely to go? Will it be available to the Chinese masses and for China's future industrial needs? Or will it principally benefit a few people who will sell it at large profit in the world market, in disregard of the sore fuel needs of the Chinese people and the industrial needs of China? What device in the way of an export tax or otherwise will guard against that deplorable result? Until ways be found to safeguard those all-important considerations and still allow fair profits to those who finance the development, China better keep the control; and those who devise a safe and sure system to meet these two points will do China one of the greatest of services.

I am not unmindful of the financial risks that attend coal mining on a large scale and the necessity of allowing a fair chance for profits. I have had experience on that subject in America. Such risks are a serious factor in the development of China's natural deposits. Mining on a large scale, whether in coal or iron or any other mineral, involves the necessity of large capital, of experienced and highly efficient technical management, and also constant risk of loss by those who furnish the capital. No question about that. Profits are never certain. They result only from painstaking skill. If conducted by those who do not know the game from actual experience, they are quite sure to be disastrous to the stockholders. I am not unmindful of the seriousness of artificial restraints on an industry's market, but I believe the needs of China's masses and her future industrial development are more important than the meaning of coal export statistics, that if China's future is to be safeguarded, her spokesmen must have a keen sense of proportion.

Nor would I be understood as favoring mining operations by the government. I would not buy stock in any such enterprise. Only private capital and the skilful and technical management which generally goes with it,—sometimes it is lacking,—will bring success. A man may be authorized to place A. M. or Ph. D. after his name and speak ten languages, yet be worthless as the manager of an important business enterprise. Literary degrees have their uses, but they do not insure managerial ability. That is one reason why China sixteen years ago abandoned the centuries-old literary examination system and began a more business-like educational system; but sometimes I think that she still clings too much to the old idea of the value of literary degrees, that she still gives too much importance to theory and not enough to practice. They sometimes are quite opposed to each other.

Private capital, foreign or domestic, for the development of China's natural resources should be encouraged by reasonable contracts, *when mining on a large scale will be for China's good.* It is worth while for her to consider carefully the question involved in that last clause. It seems to me that until mining on a large scale on the one hand and industrial development and the fuel needs of China's masses on the other hand, can be reconciled, the former ought to be delayed. Their reconciliation will require a high order of ability on the part of China's representatives in negotiations, much more than literary degrees and book learning. First it means preliminary research and real knowledge of basic facts, under which head comes the question of the actual amount

of coal and iron that China possesses, not already beyond her control, a subject to which I shall return a little later. It means a high sense of honor in protecting China's industrial future and the interests of her masses; and a lot of practical sense and a determination to dig into the proposed contract until the true meaning of every sentence, every clause, every word, and of all combined, is fully known. Nothing very good in this world comes *easy*, to individuals or to nations, or if it does, it soon fades away. Beware of those who want monopolistic or extensive control of China's mineral deposits on the plea that they seek thereby to benefit China.

I see published frequently by the Government Bureau of Economic Information lists of mining licenses issued to numerous Chinese. Sometimes I wonder what all these licenses really mean,—whether they are bringing good results to China's masses. If they mean a lot of small mines, owned by small and distinct companies, and if the coal is used largely for local consumption, and is sold to the people at reasonable prices, serving to supply them with fuel to keep them warm and to furnish the luxury of hot water,—then the people are getting the benefit and no mistake is being made in following this practice. Perhaps it is the best way for the time being to proceed in China. It does not necessarily follow, I believe you will agree, that mining operations on a large scale, with modern machinery, although they do engage a large number of laborers, although they do fill many railroad cars with coal for transportation, are a good thing on the whole for China. They may or may not be, depending on many questions. They are not, if the coal is being burned outside China, when the Chinese people need it, or if it will be needed in future industrial development, especially until it be known how much coal is left in the ground.

I am thinking of monopolies. China is very old in some senses; but she is very young in others. She has not yet, I believe, come to sense the meaning that monopolies would have to China, if applied to articles of necessity; and coal is one. Partial monopolies generally come first, followed by combinations which create a complete monopoly. Because China is young in some senses, she has it in her power to guard against monopolies while it is not yet too late. If she has honest and intelligent representation, she may keep the price of coal down to a reasonable sum and safeguard it for her industrial development. As long as hand mining, on a small scale, with the product consumed near the mine, is the rule, there will be no monopolies, with the exorbitant prices that usually accompany their operations. But beware the results of mining on a large scale, unless it has been properly safeguarded in the interest of China.

A little way back, I used the words "*untold* quantities of the best fuel," referring to coal in the ground. Let me dwell on the word "untold." If any one declares that China has so much coal in her ground that it will last her people and her industries for ages; that she can waste large amounts of it without harming her people, don't believe it. No one knows very much about how much coal China has in the ground. It is largely guesses that have been made so far. It is dangerous to depend on guesses when the prosperity of hundreds of millions of people are at stake. It is easy to be honest and intellectual and yet guess wrong. Now men of experience in coal mining don't depend on guesses. Before they put large sums of money into opening mines, they *know* what they are coming to; they have something more than a guess; they have experienced mining engineers drill into the land with machinery and learn what there actually is below the surface,—what kind of coal there is, how thick the veins are, how they run, etc. They have an underground map on which they can depend as they do on a railroad map. No such work as that has been done in China on a large scale. The China Year Book for 1921-22 says that no reliable estimate of coal resources has yet been published. In the printed special report of the Geological Survey of China, dated June, 1921, the same thing is said and it is added that "the usual notion that China has enormously rich deposits waiting for development is undoubtedly erroneous." By a table of statistics of world production of minerals and metals the report shows that China "does not have her proper share." And of iron, the report says: "Nothing has been so much exaggerated as the iron resources of China." It will pay to read what those valuable publications say about coal reserves and coal consumption in China.

If China contracts away all the coal or iron in one district allowing it to go out of China without protecting her future industrial development and the fuel needs of her millions of people, she may wake up some day to find that she has little or none left! Beware! If necessary to protect them, let these valuable deposits stay in a safe place until the real facts about China's coal and iron deposits are known. Those deposits are now literally "untold quantities." They may all be needed for China's masses and industries. And before doing things on a large scale, the spokesmen for China ought to learn the history of this subject in Japan.

It is claimed that China's present mining regulations do not lead to the adequate development of Chinese mineral resources through the aid of foreign capital. I do not know. It seems from what I read on the subject that they are capable of improvement. Quite likely many of the faults found with them are due to the poor expression of good ideas. The preparation of good mining regulations requires the help, first, of men familiar with the practice of mining and, second, of men skilled in the art of written expression. A leader of the New York City Bar, which comprises many highly educated men, once said to me: "Not one lawyer in fifty draws a good contract, one that can readily be understood, that is free from ambiguity." My own rather extensive contact with noted lawyers connected with corporations confirms that statement. To draw a good contract or to put into form good mining regulations, requires great diligence and unusual talent, the result of years of good habits in diligence and in the exact use and arrangement of words and few people, even highly educated people, are sufficiently diligent and few are habitually exact in speech or writing.

It may be that the present mining regulations do not encourage foreign capital to develop China's mineral resources; but there may be worse things than that for China. The point I would make,—never to be overlooked, I hope,—is that when mining development on a large scale is sought, the most important considerations are China's future industrial necessities and the fuel needs of China's masses. This is so important as to excuse the repetition of which I have been guilty in this paper.

Peking, December, 1922.

America's Twenty-Five Years Control of Tropical Islands

Trade of the United States with its insular possessions in the first quarter century of our occupation totals about 5½ billion dollars against a little more than one-half billion in the 25 years preceding our occupation.

It was on July 7, 1898 that the United States Congress adopted the resolution annexing the Hawaiian Islands in accordance with the expressed wishes of their people; on August 12, of the same year the protocol providing for the cession of Porto Rico to the United States was signed; and on December 10 of that year was signed the treaty with Spain ceding the Philippines to the United States. Guam, formerly a Spanish island, was also occupied by the United States in the same year, while the tiny Samoan island, Tutuila, with the best harbor in all the South Pacific, passed completely under our control in 1899 after several years in which we had cooperated with certain other countries in the control of the Samoan group.

Thus the year 1923 marks distinctly our first quarter century of control of these tropical islands, with a population of about 12 millions. The record of our trade with these islands in the 25 years since occupation is in marked contrast with that of the quarter century prior to our control, while their total trade is also several times as much since our occupation as that of the preceding 25 years. Our total purchase of their products in the past 25 years has been $3,360,000,000 against $502,000,000 in the 25 years preceding our occupation, and our sales to them $2,038,000,000 against $134,000,000 in the 25 years prior to our occupation. Of course our puchases from them were more than they took of our products, for in the islands there are only 12 million people to feed and clothe while we have a population of 108 millions, all wanting tropical products.

The United States supplies a very large proportion of the imports of all these islands, 65 percent of those of the Philippines, and over 90 percent of those of Porto Rico and Hawaii. We take about 60 percent of the export of the Philippines, 90 percent of those of Porto Rico, and 95 percent of those of the Hawaiian group.

Sugar, tobacco and Manila hemp are our chief imports from the Philippines; sugar and pineapples from Hawaii; and sugar, tobacco and tropical fruits from Porto Rico. To all of the islands we export manufactures of every sort and also limited quantities of food, especially flour and meats.—*From the Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York.*

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Is China in Danger of Losing Foreign Friendship?

BY CHARLES DAILEY

AFTER each in turn had tried his hand and had been rejected by Parliament or otherwise, it must have been somewhat humiliating to Foreign Minister Hwang Fu to summon Wang Chung-Hui, Wellington Koo, Alfred Sze, Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. C. T. Wang and others of the so-called diplomatic clique to discuss with him the foreign problems of China, which are fast reaching a state where foreign friendship is endangered. The Premier, General Chang Shao-Tseng, and General Hwang Fu are much concerned as to the outlook. An unrepresentative Parliament appears to be doing its utmost to wreck the only government it has approved and also seems itching for a chance to oust President Li Yuan-Hung. The danger of the Cabinet lies in the action of Parliament in demanding the abrogation of the 1915 treaty with Japan, enforced under the Twenty-one demands. Parliament must know that there is no more chance of Japan yielding the Kwantung territory than there is that the Great Heat will begin on the day of the Vernal Equinox. But it is insistent in its demands.

General Hwang Fu is in a hopeless position—almost as helpless as China itself. So he, the representative of the old-school type for the moment in the saddle, was compelled to call in for counsel the leaders of the new school—men who are still suffering from the bruises they received at the hands of Parliament and the militarists which dominate it. They came and gave their counsel—came as true patriots. Others came too at different times, but asked to be spared the pain of the publicity. There were numerous questions discussed—the Manchurian leases, the defaulted foreign loans, and the Coltman case among others. China already has been warned that the friends who did so much for her in Washington are almost sorry they promised so much, and it looks like some of them seek a loophole of escape. So China is taking notice.

One result of the Coltman case and the strong words used by Minister Schurman in his Washington's Birthday speech has been the action taken by the government of China to defer at least until late next year the meeting of the international commission of jurists, which was to take up, among other things, the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality in China and the discontinuance of Consular jurisdiction, as promised at the Washington Conference. It has been evident for a long time that the Powers have regretted their committal on this question and it comes as a measure of relief to them that China herself has asked for delay.

Foreigners long resident in China knew at the time that the Conference was making a mistake in this respect, and many of them flatly said they would leave China the moment extraterritoriality was abolished and foreigners made subject to the regulations of the Chinese courts. In the fifteen months that have elapsed since the Conference matters have gone from bad to worse, and life in the interior is far less safe than at any time in the last twenty years or so. The Chinese themselves realize this and hence the action of the government in asking a postponement of the time for assembling the commission of jurists.

In its circular of instructions to the judicial courts throughout the republic, the ministry of justice informed them that a commission would visit China for the purpose of inspecting the courts and to inquire into legal conditions here as a preliminary to the abolition of extraterritoriality. Owing to the unsettled state of the country, the ministry states in its new circular, it is feared by the judiciary that the necessary reforms cannot be carried out at this time, and accordingly the Foreign Office has been asked to request the inspecting commission to defer its visit at least until the latter part of next year.

Minister Schurman had warned the Chinese in his address that the United States, Great Britain and Japan were "prepared to relinquish extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration and other conditions warrant." It was a notification to China that the time was not ripe for such an investigation, and so China has called it off. Dr. Schurman went further and said with reference to the commission that "in addition to their findings of facts the commission was also required to make such recommendations as they might find suitable for improving the existing conditions of the administration of justice in China, and for assisting and furthering the efforts of the Chinese government to effect such legislation and judicial reforms as would warrant the several Powers in relinquishing,

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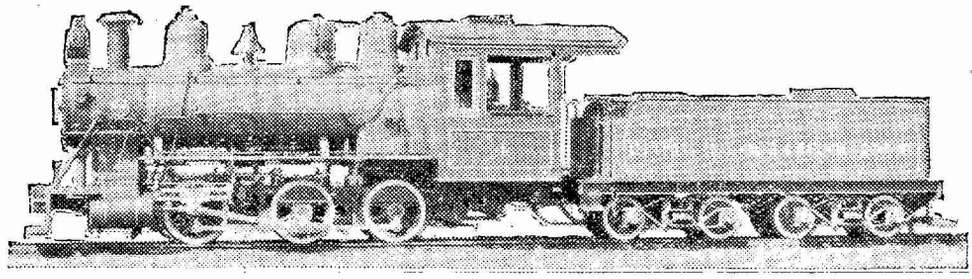

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either progressively or otherwise, the respective rights of extraterritoriality.' China also declared its intention to appoint a representative to sit as a member of this Commission of Jurists, and declared herself 'prepared to co-operate in the work of this commission, and to afford to it every possible facility for the successful accomplishment of its tasks.'"

The government of China knew that it was not prepared to co-operate, and so has chosen the easiest way out by asking a postponement of the coming of the commission. And especially so because Dr. Schurman went on to say that "the continuance or non-continuance of consular jurisdiction is a matter of the gravest moment to the nationals of foreign powers now in China. The formal raising of the question of the abolition of consular jurisdiction at the Washington Conference has created uncertainty, not to say uneasiness, in the minds of foreigners here, which steadily increases; nor is this at all unnatural when we consider that it is their lives and properties and rights that constitute the issue at stake. It is a point in relation to which uncertainty should no longer be permitted to continue."

The American Minister also was caustic in his discussion of further failures of China to perform her part of the contract signed in Washington, and in view of the increased fighting since the delivery of that speech parts of it are worth repeating. "Disbandment of surplus soldiers has been a plank in all reform programs in China since that date," said Dr. Schurman. "President Li made it the burden of his address on assuming the presidency. No positive results have been achieved; on the contrary, recruiting has gone on more actively than ever. Hosts of young men have been taken from the cities, and especially from the country, to be made soldiers, while the discarded material has gone to augment the bandit class. It is reliably reported that at the present time there are from 900,000 to 1,250,000 men in the armed forces of China. Only a small percentage of these indeed is under the control of the central government, which probably contributes to the support of ten percent of the whole. The other ninety percent depend for their support upon various military leaders or Tuchuns."

In addition there are some hundreds of thousands of armed bandits in the country, between whom and self-supporting soldiery it is hard to make a just distinction, for the soldiers of today may be the bandits of tomorrow, and the bandits of yesterday the soldiers of today. Under the present military situation in China the irresponsible military commanders may be fairly described as manufacturers of bandits. * * * And banditry has steadily increased in China in recent years, reaching during the last twelve months even alarming proportions. Since the Washington Conference adopted the resolution urging China to disband her forces we have witnessed here four civil wars. Each was a struggle for political and military control by rival leaders. Nothing was settled by the fighting and in every case the danger of a renewed outbreak is not remote."

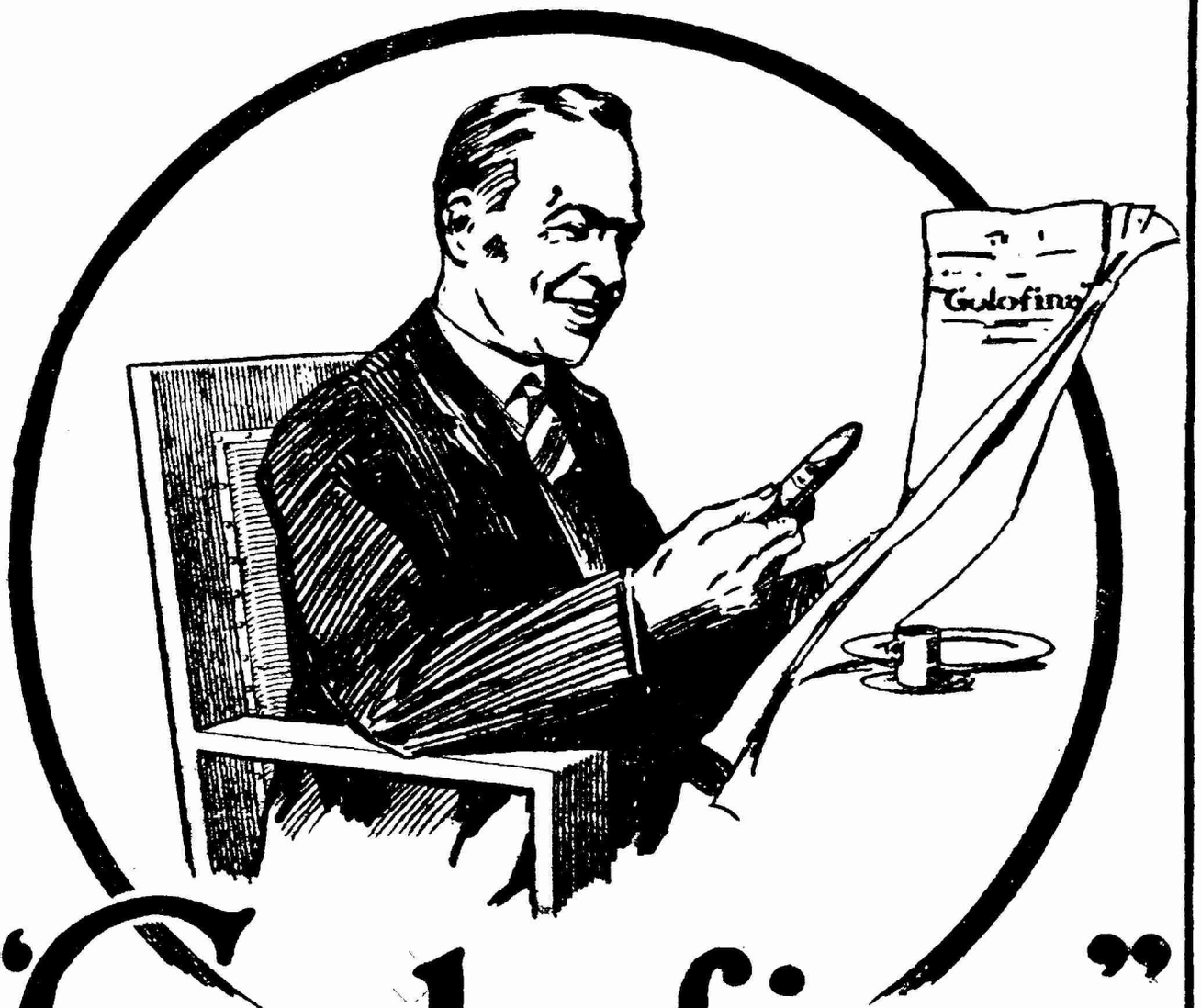
In fact, since Dr. Schurman delivered this indictment the warfare has been renewed in Fukien, Kwantung and Szechwan provinces.

And yet in the face of all this, and with their own countrymen suffering untold hardships at the hands of the cruel and corrupt Chinese police and courts there is one country that insists on only Chinese courts in China and will recognize no other. The Russian Soviet Mission in protesting the suit in the Mixed Court in Shanghai against the Russian Volunteer Fleet thus went on record:

"The Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Mission in no case can recognize that the foreign courts should have the right to judge Russian citizens on Chinese territory. Inasmuch as the Chinese government has abolished Russian jurisdiction and so far as there are no new treaty relations between Russia and China, the Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Mission insists that the case must be considered by a Chinese court."

In an effort to save the Russians from a strictly Chinese court, in which they have suffered severely since their loss of extraterritoriality, and especially in Manchuria, where they are most numerous, the questions involved in the Russian Volunteer Fleet suit were brought before a court in Shanghai in which foreigners sit. Many well-wishers of Russia who realize that in time Russia will right herself and again join the family of nations as a democracy feel that the Soviet Mission has set a dangerous precedent for Russia, especially in the disordered state in China, so ably pictured by Dr. Schurman.

A more serious case, so far as political China is concerned, is the Japanese occupation of South Manchuria. It is not that Japan has not a valid treaty—as treaties with



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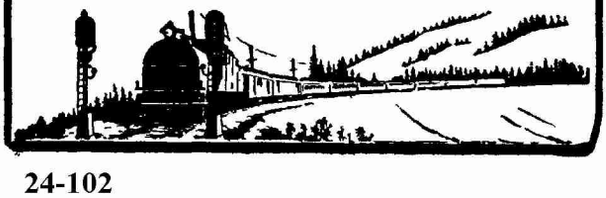

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China go—but that parliament has put it up to the government to annul that treaty, and the government knows as well as it knows that its days are numbered that Japan will not yield an inch in her position on the Manchurian question. China has signed the treaty; she has recognized it; she is powerless to compel Japan to consent to its modification in the slightest degree.

The original lease of the Liaotung peninsula, granted to Russia and ceded to Japan by the treaty of Portsmouth, expires March 26. It was extended to a full term of 99 years by the treaty of 1915, enforced under the Twenty-one Demands. China, through her parliament, has repudiated the treaty enforced under these demands and insists that Japan either vacate or submit a new proposal. Japan will do neither. She will remain firmly where she is in South Manchuria. Although China may address Japan on the subject, Japan has her answer ready. Foreign Minister Uchida told the Diet as early as January 29 that "the Japanese government was convinced that the wise government of the neighboring republic would not nullify a treaty which is absolutely unalterable."

Baron Ijuin, Governor of the Kwantung leased territory, went further on record on this question. He intimated that he held Chang Tso-Lin, the autocrat of Manchuria, in the hollow of his hand, for, he said, when summoned to Tokyo at the time Parliament took up this vexed question:

"I met Marshal Chang Tso-Lin on my way to Tokyo, well knowing where he stands. The Marshal is picking his way carefully. His feeling toward Japan remains unchanged and he is unlikely to stand in the way of Japan's policy. To be sure, the leased territory and Manchuria are included in Chinese territory, but as recent events show, they are open to the exploitation of the world at large. It behooves the Japanese and the Chinese to realize that they are taking part in the world's economic campaign in the performance of their respective missions. The Sino-Japanese amity will then be only a thing within easiest reach. I mean to put forth my best effort in pursuance of this principle.

"As to the South Manchuria railway, to my mind the company has been carrying on its original mission. The opening up of Manchuria should be ascribed to the efforts of the railway company. As against 300,000 Japanese in Chosen (Korea), Manchuria contains 150,000 Japanese residents. The credit for this should be given to the railway company.

"So far as the return to the silver standard (Mexican dollar), I have heard the views of all parties concerned, but have not yet found a reason to be converted into a silver advocate. On the other hand, the Powers are hoping to make China a gold-standard country. If the Chinese have no objection to raise, Japan should take this opportunity to guide China accordingly. As for myself, I am in favor of keeping the gold standard."

Thus the case is stated for Japan by the two chief spokesmen concerned. The Foreign Minister and the governor of the leased territory refuse to permit the 1915 treaty to be questioned and will insist upon the gold yen as the medium of commerce. Parliament assembled in Peking after the Chinese new-year recess and tried to take action that would lead to the redemption of the ceded territory. For the purpose of supporting Parliament the residents of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilung-provinces living in Peking organized what they call the "Port Arthur and Dairen Restoration Association." The association sent a resolution to Parliament and to the Cabinet urging it to make preparations to receive the two leased ports back from Japan. Lei Hsieh-Yang fathers a bill in Parliament urging the government to take the necessary steps for restoration.

When Wellington Koo was Foreign Minister late last year he called Japan's attention to the expiration of the 25-year period, but he received no response. There have been three Foreign Ministers since—an average almost of one each month,—and Japan has sent no reply to any of them. Japan's only answer has been in its own Diet, where the responsible officers have assured the legislators that Japan's position is "absolutely unalterable."

Foreign advisers of China suggested that she should formally notify the Japanese government that while the Republic does not recognize the extension of the leases to 99 years it does not intend to press for the immediate withdrawal of Japan from Manchuria, though it explicitly reserves the right to take up with the Japanese government at any time in the future the question of the return of these leased territories to China. But the government of China is so disorganized that even this way out has thus far been ignored and Japan sits tighter than ever. Her opportunity to present her case seems about lost. The advisor told China that she would have to prove that she can put her house in order before either the foreign governments or foreign public opinion will be interested in any further withdrawal from public holdings.

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The last straw came right in the midst of the Chinese new-year celebration, when the only part of Secretary of State Hughes' message to the China Society in New York that was telegraphed to China was that portion deleted by the committee for fear of offending the Chinese present at the dinner. The deleted portion said there was a cloud on the horizon between China and the United States owing to her failure to make any response to the repeated protests in the case where an American citizen was killed at Kalgan and the American Consul fired upon while trying to protect his national. China saw right then that she had not a friend left to whom she could appeal, for Great Britain has not yet left Weihaiwei, nor has France taken the slightest step toward the restoration of Kwanchowwan, both in accordance with the decisions of the Washington conference.

The helpless position of China has stirred the war party of Japan to new efforts. It is indeed quite possible that the Foreign Minister will have to be sacrificed in an effort to keep in power the government that won such a signal victory in Washington. The Opposition party in Parliament is waging a strong campaign for a return to an aggressive policy both in China and Siberia, and is led by Viscount Kato, who as Foreign Minister presented the Twenty-one Demands.

Viscount Kato, as President of the Kenseikai, in attacking in the House of Peers the defense set up by Premier Admiral Baron Kato and Foreign Minister Uchida, said after criticizing the government's policy in Siberia:

"When it is recalled that South Manchuria has come to be held by our country at cost of lives and vast national resources" (in the war between Japan and Russia) "it is our national resolve to hold the same. The diplomacy of the Japanese government as to Manchuria is now, however, being administered in such a manner that Japan's interests are about to be forfeited step by step."

And this after Count Uchida had solemnly said that Japan would not recede one step in Manchuria. After condemning the government for the "supplicating action" regarding Shantung under the supervision of a third party (the United States) he cried: "What a shameful thing it was!" Then he demanded:

"What policy has the government framed with regard to Japan's position and interests in South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia? It must be remembered that so long as any treaty exists it is only natural that the interests that should have been secured therefrom should be maintained. Is the government actually endeavoring to assure those interests?"

The Chinese have taken note of all this. The government has not the strength to appeal to the present government of Japan in a firm manner. It will have no show at all should the Kenseikai succeed in overthrowing the present government in Tokyo and put the old war party back on the job. Then the gunpowder trails that have been laid in Siberia and in Shantung will be touched off while Manchuria will be lost forever. China seems to have lost her last friend when Secretary Hughes spoke so plainly. Another year, unless the treaties of the Washington Conference can be enforced, will see China again the prey of the other Powers—except if they are at each other's throats before then. And then will be Japan's hey-day in China, as it was in 1915. China knows that Viscount Kato but reflects the rapacity of a group seeking to capitalize on the 21 demands.

It would be well for China to recall that in spite of a serious economic situation at home Japan is finding the ways and means to continue the economic development of Manchuria. Parliament should take note of this and save the government of China the embarrassment of making an impossible demand. Every business interest in Manchuria, every Japanese settler, continues to receive encouragement either directly or indirectly from the Imperial government. The proposed Manchurian Bank, which was to finance Chambers of Commerce and individual Japanese, has been held in abeyance solely because of the embarrassment of the Dairen Educational Bank and not by reason of any apprehension that China will be able to recover any part of the occupied portions of Manchuria.

The Bank of Chosen, the South Manchuria railway and the Oriental Development Company, an organ of the Imperial Japanese government, have come to the aid of the Educational Bank. The bank had deposits totalling 1,560,000 yen, and 2,367 depositors were represenfed in sums of less than 300 yen, while there were 287 depositors who had in excess of 300 yen to their credit. The three aiding institutions mentioned including an advance of 150,000 yen by the Kwantung government, are providing 1,770,000 yen for the rehabilitation of the Educational Bank. Part of the advance is a direct allotment from the Finance Ministry of Japan to the Bank of Chosen, in the sum of 1,000,000 yen at 5 percent interest.

In addition to this the Japanese Ministry of Finance, through the deposit department, has agreed to advance the sum of 10,000,000 yen at a low rate of interest for Manchurian development. The money will be loaned on real estate security, being transferred to the Oriental Development Company. It is quite possible that a sum of 10,000,000 yen is being advanced to the Oriental Development Company and the first mentioned 10,000,000 yen passed along for the aid of the minor banks. This would make 20,000,000 yen for Manchurian development.

These financial operations are the best evidences that Japan has not the slightest intention of abating one single section of the 1915 treaty or to vacate any of the special rights accorded. Two additional postoffices have been opened by the Japanese within the last month in the occupied zone, at Sungshu and Hsintaitzu, both north of Mukden. There are reports in the Japanese press in Dairen that the deposit department of the ministry of finance is to advance an additional 6,500,000 yen to the Oriental Development Company and also the sum of 50,000,000 yen to the Bank of Chosen for use in Manchuria, but in view of the serious economic situation in Japan it is not believed in Peking that such further grants can be authorized, inasmuch as Japan is only now beginning to go through the period of deflation following the war, with prices of foodstuffs and other necessities still abnormally high and merchants heavily in debt to the banks.

Industrial development of Manchuria is still going on rapidly, however, and numerous factories and other plants are coming into operation, while others are building. Among the more important of these is the Manchuria Cotton Spinning Mill, Ltd., which is erecting a large factory at Liaoyang and will have offices in Dairen and Tokyo The mill will be completed in September, the machinery installed in the two following months and spinning will beigin in December. A force of 300 Chinese girls has been recruited from the primary schools and these are being sent to the Fuji Spinning Mill in Japan for a course of training.

The Manchuria and Mongolia Refrigerating Company, closely affiliated with the Manchuria Industry Company, a Japanese subsidized concern, under Sino-Japanese management, exported 1,000 head of cattle to Japan in the last three months of 1922. This business was not profitable, but was a considerable relief to the food situation in Japan and is being further encouraged, shipments so far this year being at the rate of 500 to 600 head monthly.

The development of the port of Dairen and of the city itself continues. Automatic telephone service is now in operation in Dairen, while telegraphic business with Japan justifies a direct wire for Dairen traffic, which has been put into service since the first of the year.

On every hand there is abundant evidence that Japan will yield nothing in Manchuria, while straining every effort to assist the Japanese settlers in increasing their foothold, even if matters at home must await more favorable times. There is a possibility that there will be no reduction of troops in the zone of the South Manchuria railway, although withdrawal of the entire garrison, excepting that at Port Arthur and Dairen, had been proposed. In order to carry out the reduction of the Japanese Army it had been arranged to withdraw the brigade now on duty in the railway zone and replace it in April with an enlargement of the railway police, drawing upon the garrison troops in the event of necessity.

There was held lately in Mukden, however, a so-called mass meeting of Japanese representatives of settlers in Manchuria and it is believed this meeting was inspired by that section of Japanese which favors further penetration of Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. There were only about twenty present at the "mass meeting," which appears to have been cut-and-dried, but much probably will be heard of it in the Diet in the next week or so, when the question of the Kwantung leases is likely to excite some debate. Delegates were present at this meeting from Mukden, Changchun, Kungchuling, Tiehling, Chengchiatun, Lienshankwan and Antung. The South Manchuria Railway refused to participate officially, sending word that while it was in hearty sympathy with the movement it could not well go on record in such a matter.

The meeting appointed a committee to go before the Diet and lay the protest of the Manchurian residents before that body. The resolution adopted says the withdrawl of troops from Manchuria constitutes a menace to Japanese life and property in Manchuria and is an obstacle to economic development. It is pointed out that the garrison to be retained at Port Arthur is insufficient. It is the belief in Paking that the so-called war party in Japan is laying the groundwork for more assertive action in the event that the treaties negotiated in Washington should fail of complete ratification, of which

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Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.....$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund.....$ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

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Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
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Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
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" " 2618 General Office
" " 5620 T. T. Department

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Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

there seems to be some doubt, owing to the attitude of France.

The South Manchuria Railway continues to profit enormously by the rebate and other circumstances connected with the Chinese Eastern railway, to the betterment of traffic through Dairen and the detriment of Vladivostok. The latest available figures are for January, and show that of the entire movement of traffic from North Manchuria only 30 per cent went to Vladivostok and 70 per cent to Dairen. This in spite of the lowered storage and handling charges made by the Soviet government with reference to the Eggersheld wharf. Of the Vladivostok-bound traffic 71 percent was bean cake and 29 percent beans and sundries. Officials of the South Manchuria hint that even this amount of traffic via Vladivostok was due to a secret rebate, attracting beancake shipments to that port.

The South Manchuria Railway fights stubbornly for traffic, and the fiscal year ending this month (March) is expected to show an increase of about 8,000,000 yen, or 3,000,000 yen more than was expected. These figures probably will be advertised soon in the United States in connection with the effort to float an improvement loan there.

Shipping at Dairen increased 10 percent in 1922 over the year preceding. The gain was 276 ships and 1,380,071 tons, the total number of incoming ships being 3,038, aggregating 6,857,964 tons. The traffic of the harbor is now far beyond the berthing capacity. Ships berthed last month averaged 30, the minimum for any day being 27 and the maximum being 33. There is an aggregate tonnage of 100,000 daily beyond the berthing capacity, Even greater traffic is expected by the South Manchuria Railway in 1923. It is easy to see from these statistics why Japan turns such a deaf ear to China regarding the abrogation of the lease of the Kwantung territory

Further evidences of the predicament of China and her loss of foreign friendship are the action of France in stipulating gold francs in payment of the Boxer indemnity, the action of Italy in forcing upon China Austrian-contracted ships for which she has no use at this time and for which she lacks the money to pay, and certain further defaults to bankers in the United States and Great Britain of loans made for her railways and other institutions.

China is even hoping for further increases in the Maritime Customs without taking the slightest steps toward the disbandment of surplus troops, as Dr. Schurman has pointed out in his forceful address. Even the powers which consented to the increase in the Customs to its present effective 5 percent regret that, unless some orderly government is set up in China, they will simply be adding to the war chests of the militarists. Some of these signatory powers already are giving voice to their disgust, not through official utterances, but through their nationals. In this connection Japan again may be used as an illustration, since she is so close to China geographically and has such an intimate trade relation with her.

Increase of the Customs tariff to an effective five percent has hit Japanese exporters to the extent of an additional 4,000,000 yen annually. The Japanese assert the new tariff gives China an additional revenue of 27 percent from all dutiable articles according to weight and 20 percent additional on all imports taxed on an ad valorem basis. It deals the heaviest blow to Japanese exporters of cotton yarn and cotton cloth, constituting the chief items of Japan's exports to China. These commodities are taxed 58 percent higher on the average than under the old tariff, while all specific-duty goods are taxed 34 percent higher, and all goods which bear both specific and ad valorem duties are taxed 75 percent higher.

On the basis of Japan's trade with China in 1922 the present tariff adds a burden of 4,000,000 yen annually, while if the proposed 50 percent surtax is added there will be an additional import of 1,000,000 yen. In the matter of cotton goods the United States and Great Britain also will feel the present tariff though not as seriously as Japan, which seeing the eventual outcome is erecting more spinning mills in China and in Manchuria. But there is an additional danger to foreigners in that much of the trade with China may be lost by a high tariff. The number of cotton spinning mills in China has been increasing steadily and the effect of the new tariff, quite aside from the proposed surtax, will be to encourage development along this line.

Taking it on the whole, the Powers are in no mood to grant any further favors to China governed by her present corrupt, selfish and improvident militarists, and especially Japan, which is so near at hand and has so much at stake. Parliament will save China's Foreign Minister from embarrassment and itself from ridicule if it will relieve General Hwang Fu not of his office but of presenting impossible demands. In a recent article in *The Weekly Review* the writer ventured the opinion that the government of China needed a talking to by the people of China. This may be modified to read that parliament needs a talking to by the people the parliamentarians are supposed to represent. For the parliament is worse than the government, which never gets a chance to do anything because of parliament.

At a recent tiffin of the Anglo-American Association in Peking to welcome the new British Minister, Sir James Macleay, responding in a spirit of badinage turned to the Americans at the table and said: "Remember, the British got here first, and we opened the door." And the United States, with the other Powers, may be holding the door open as a way to get out, for Minister Schurman said in the concluding sentence of his Washington's Birthday address:

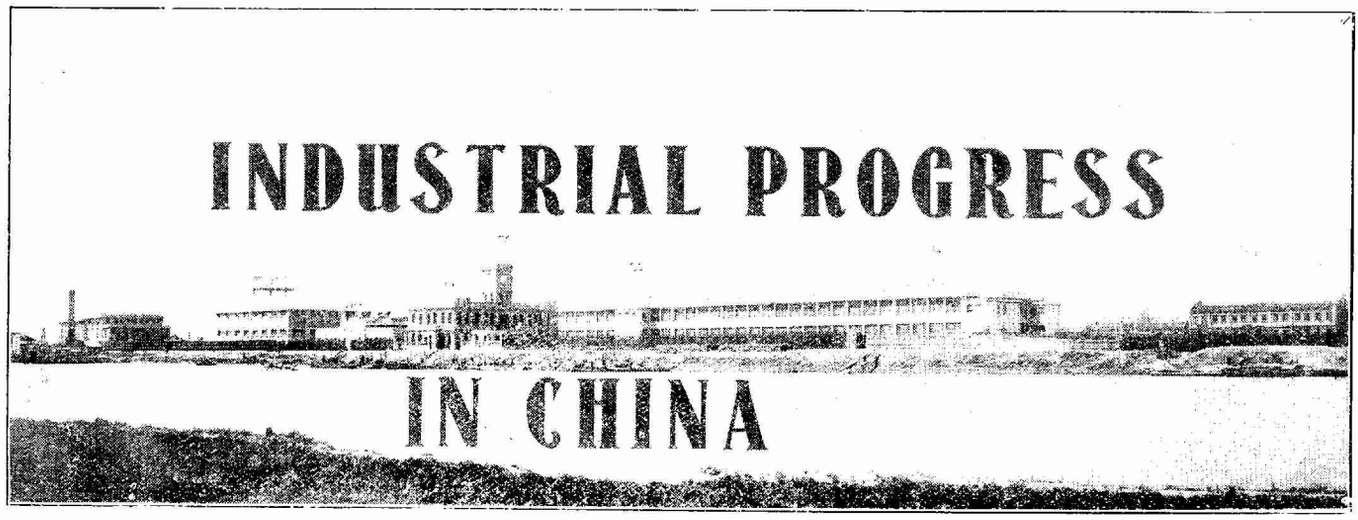
"There is nothing, I am confident, which the American nation ranks higher in China except indeed the jewel of its own soul—I mean justice, the inviolability of the lives and lawful rights of its citizens, and its own national dignity and self-respect."

Parliament might well think this over and then turn from its pastime of trying continually to embarrass an important government in its duty of completing a Constitution. Otherwise there is no hope for China. The Foreign Powers are maintaining the Open Door—as a means of exit. No Power dreads such a catastrophe so much as China, for it spells partition, division and annexation.

U. S. Silk Mission Arrives

The second U. S. silk commission to visit the Far Eas arrived in Shanghai on, Wednesday, March 15. The party is headed by J. A. Goldsmith, who is chairman of the Silk Association of America and Mrs. Goldsmith. Other members of the party include: Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Atwood; Mr. Edwin F. Bayer, Jr, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bradley; Mr. and Mrs. Austin Cheney, Mr. Ward Cheney; Mr. and Mrs. D. E, Douty; Mrs. Myron S. Falk; and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schoen.

They will be in Shanghai four days after which they willt visit Hongkong and Manila. While here this time they will visit the International Silk Testing House and upon their return trip will hold a conference with representatives of silk guilds and the American Chamber of Commerce.



NANTUNGCHOW (MODEL CITY OF CHINA)

IV

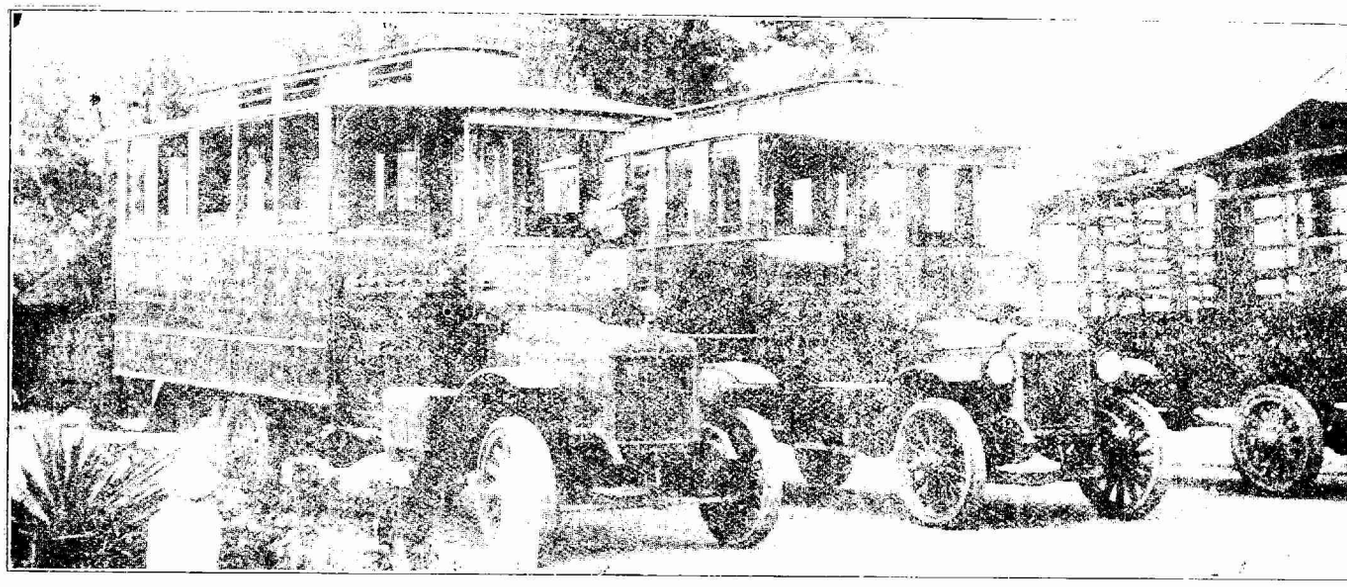
THE impulse toward industrial development started in Shanghai, but has now spread to nearby cities in the Yangtze delta country. The two most notable instances are Nantungchow (also called Nantung and Tungchow) and Wusih. Nantung is situated on the northerly side of the Yangtze about seventy miles from Shanghai by steamer. The transformation which has taken place there within recent years is of special interest inasmuch as Nantung is not open to foreign trade and residence. The few foreigners are engaged in mission or educational work. Consequently the developments which have won for Nantung the title, "Model City of China," stand as a monument to Chinese accomplishment.

Twenty-five years ago, Nantung was much like any other small walled town located in a richly productive agricultural area. Then came Chang Chien the son of a well to do farmer in the Nantung district. His Excellency had achieved the highest scholastics honors and today he is counted as one of China's great scholars. Nevertheless he was of a practical turn of mind and set about to improve agriculture in his native district and establish modern industries. He avoided public office although at one time he served in the cabinet as minister of agriculture and commerce. He has served as chairman or president of many public and semi-public boards such the Hwai River Conservancy Bureau, National Agricultural Association, Central Educational Association and many others.

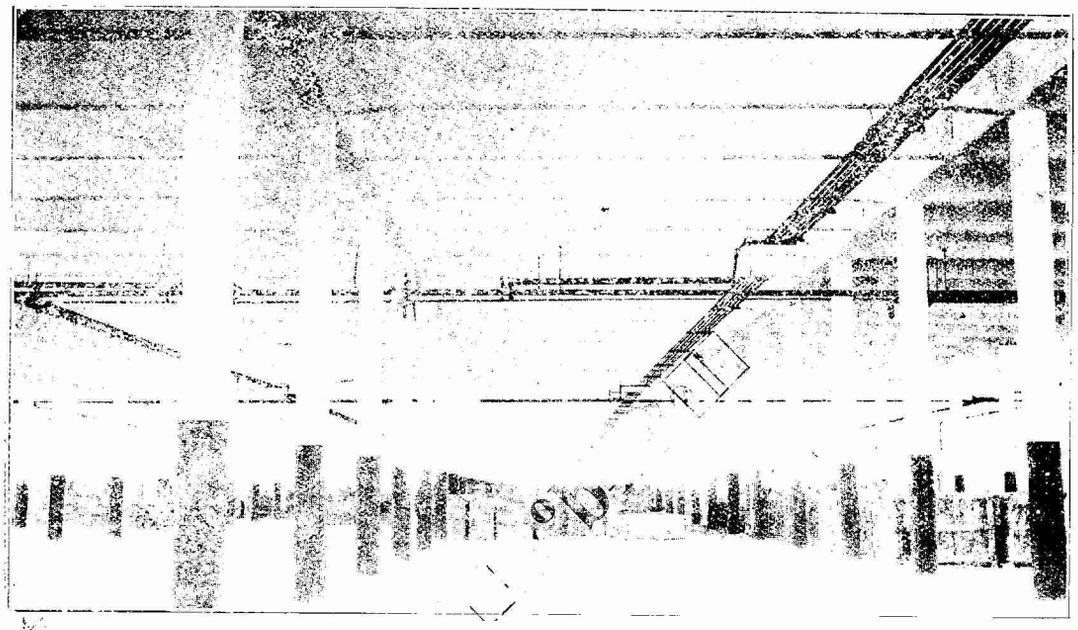
Scene in reclamation district, easterly of Nantungchow.

Mr. Chang's influence is national but his

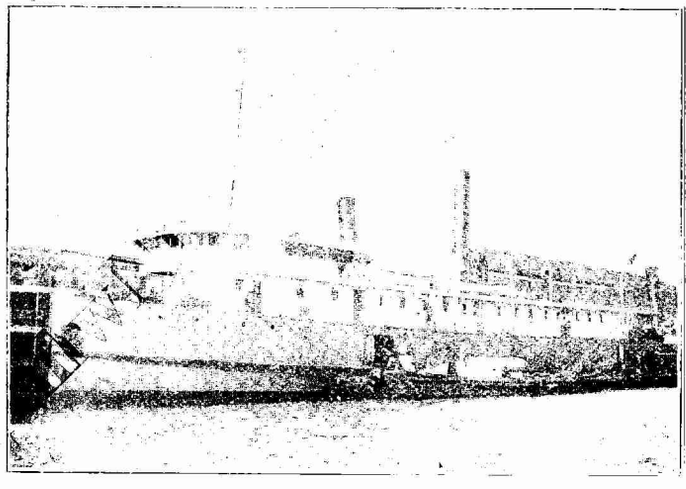
Long Shan hill and pagoda near Nantung.



Motor busses in service in the vicinity of Nantung.



Interior of new cotton mill, Nantungchow.



Nantung steamers and wharf, Shanghai.

intensive energies have been centered in the Nantungchow district. On the economic side he has established industries, reclaimed lands, built roads, canals, wharves and organized steamship and steam launch services. He has transformed Tungchow into a modern city with wide, well paved streets and substantial business houses.

In the sphere of public service and altruistic work he has forwarded and financially assisted primary and middle schools, normal, agricultural commercial, industrial and engineering schools and colleges, also a girl's vocational school, orphanages, old peoples' homes and hospitals have been founded. It is a long and splendid record and at the age of 70 Mr. Chang is still active in the furtherance of these and new activities, local and national.

INDUSTRIAL

Nantung and adjoining districts are famous for their production of cotton. Quite naturally one of the first industries started by Mr. Chang was a cotton spinning mill, The Dah Sung Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Mill No.1, established in 1899. Another mill is located at Haimen in a neighboring district and a third on Tsung Ming Island near the mouth of the Yangtze river. Tsung Ming Island is famous for the quality of cotton grown thereon. A new mill at Nantungchow is nearly completed and The Dah Sung Company is planning other mills, two at Nantungchow and one at Shanghai.

A few power looms have been installed, but most of the cotton goods woven in the Nantung district are the product of hand looms in thousands of homes.

In addition to the cotton mills, there is a flour mill, vegetable oil mill, iron works and machine shop and electric light plant. A new central power house is under construction on the banks of the Yangtze river from which it is proposed to transmit electric energy to the new cotton mills. The array of industries is not large when compared with Shanghai, but it is notable in view of the fact that it has all

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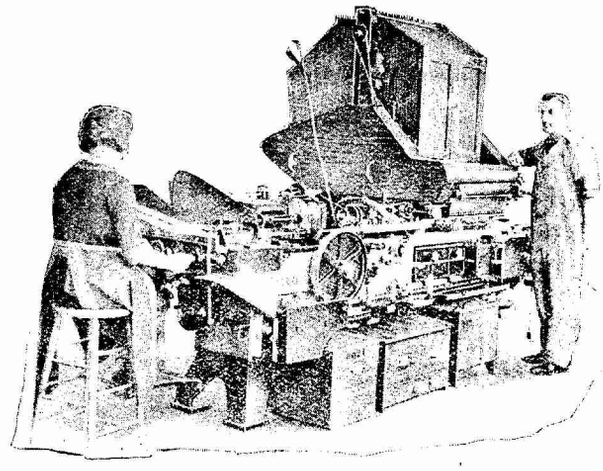
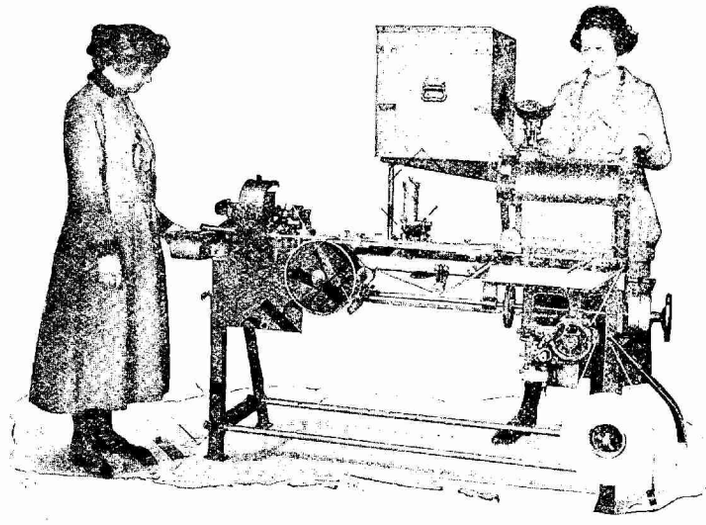


Standard Cigarette Making Machine



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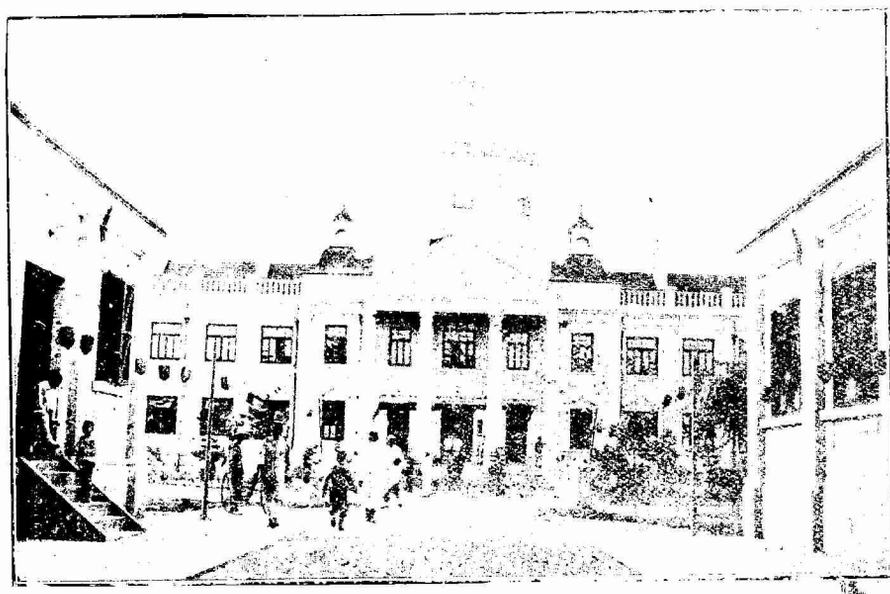
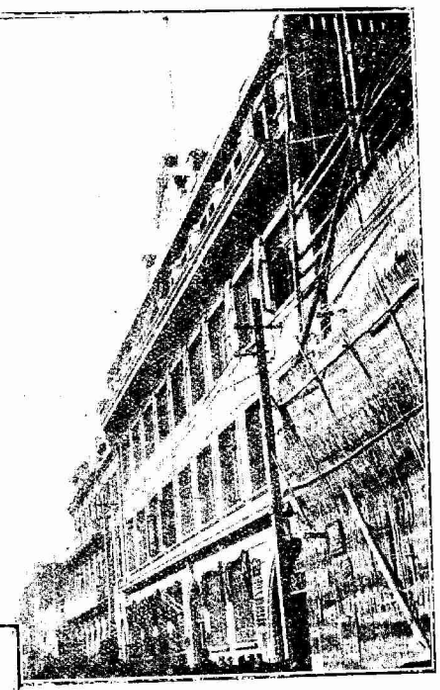
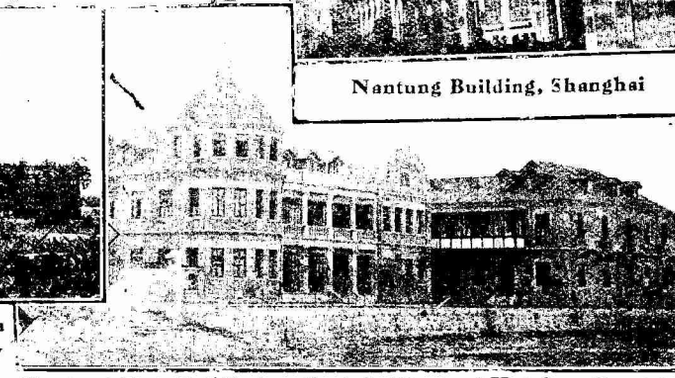


Nantung General Chamber of Commerce Building



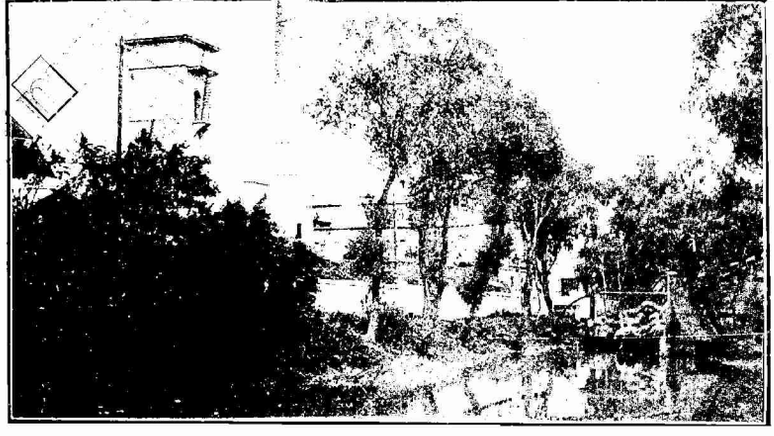
Nantung Building, Shanghai

A typical building to house a primary school of Nantungchow district



Nantung Club Building on the left, Nantung Hotel on the right

Textile School



ABOVE—The building which houses the School of Commerce of Nantung. As may be judged from the appearance of this building, much attention is given to keeping the schools up to the standard of the pace set in other lines of progress.

LEFT—One of the modern type of cotton mills which give the Nantung district its distinctive appearance and which attract attention for the district.

been accomplished in a country district very largely as a result and inspiration of one man.

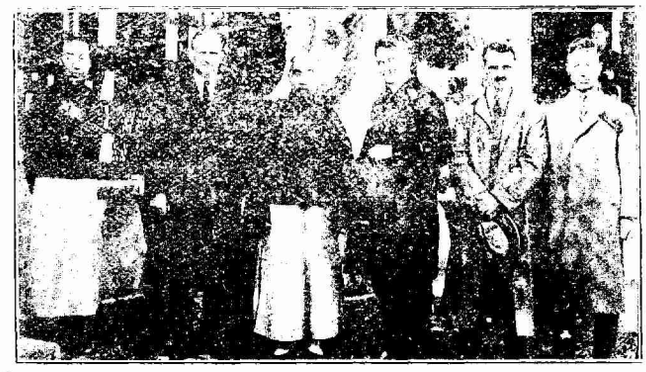
PUBLIC UTILITIES

Hand in hand with the industrial expansion at Nantungchow, public utility developments have been fostered by Mr. Chang. A modern city has been constructed outside the old walled town. Motor cars are frequently seen on the well-paved streets, the public and semi-public buildings are creditable and the parks attractive.

Recently upon the occasion of the public celebration of Mr. Chang's 70th birthday, the city was

Street Scene—Nantung in the new business section outside the old walled town.

brilliantly lighted with electric displays and festoons of lights much as would be done in an American city on a special occasion. Between two and three hundred miles of motor roads have been built in the Nantung and Haimen districts, approximately thirty miles are hard surfaced while the dirt roads are usable for motor traffic except in wet weather. Motor bus and truck lines are operated between important points and between the city and the steamer landing several miles distant. Altogether, with parks, public schools, good roads, streets, electric



Group of visitors at the Hon. Chang Chien's home. Mr. Chang in center.

lights, telephone and motor bus services, Nantungchow is on a par with the most progressive cities in China and leads most of them.

LAND RECLAMATION

Along the seacoast northeasterly of Nantungchow there are extensive areas of what might be called a "no man's land." That is low lying ground built up by river deposits, potentially fertile but not properly drained nor fully reclaimed from the influence of salt sea. With a view to increasing the cotton production of the district Mr. Chang as early

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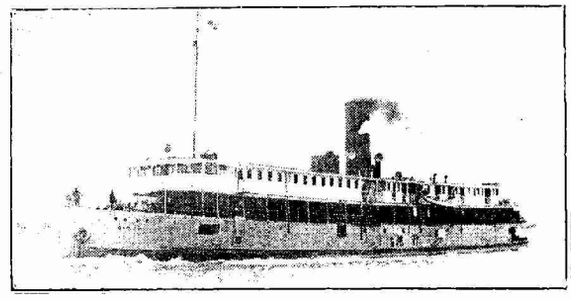

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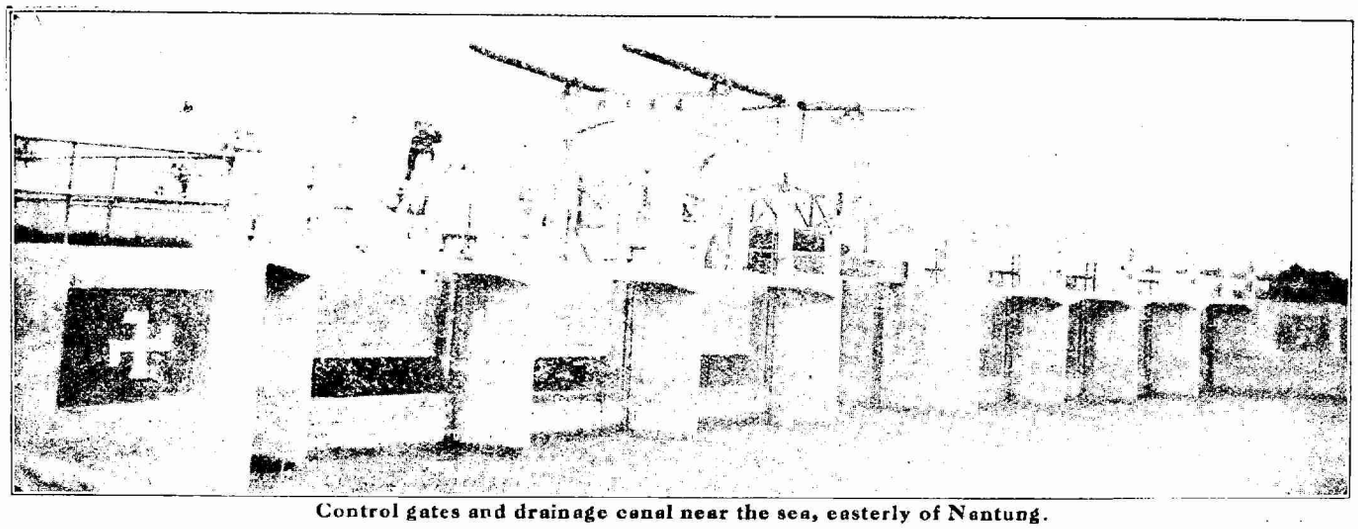

Control gates and drainage canal near the sea, easterly of Nantung.

as 1899 organized the Tung Hai (East Sea) Land Reclamation Co. Drainage canals and roads were built and about 10,000 acres of land reclaimed. Showing fairly good results in the way of harvest, subsequently other reclamation companies were formed and altogether approximately 50,000 acres have been reclaimed or are in process of relcamation. Settlers have been located on the land who cultivate it on a share basis. Incidentally it may be noted that the land companies have established primary schools throughout the reclaimed areas so that these districts together with Nantungchow are famous in China for the progress made in educational work.

TRANSPORTATION

Realizing the necessity of adequate transportation if his enterprises were to be successful Mr. Chang organized the Dah Ta steamship company which operates a line of steamers between Shanghai, Nantungchow and other points on the lower Yangtze river. Wharves and godowns have been constructed at Nantungchow landing and at Shanghai also an Inland navigation company operates steam launches on the numerous canals radiating inland from Nantungchow.

BANKING AND COMMERCIAL

The Chinese are probably the oldest bankers in the world, but the so called "Native Banks," do not meet the modern industrial and commercial requirements. This led to the organization at Nantungchow of the Hwei Hai Industrial Bank, with branches at Shanghai and several of the cities in the lower Yangtze river country. The Shanghai branch is located in the Nantung Building which is also used for the offices of Mr. Chang's various industrial enterprises and the Nantung Company maintains a branch in New York City, having to do with marketing also purchasing of supplies and equipment.

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China's Cotton Lands and the Japanese

BY HUGH W. WHITE, D. D.

Prominent gentry in the Yencheng and Funing Magistry Districts have asked an American Missionary, the Rev. Hugh W. White, D. D., to bring to the attention of the international public, facts with regard to the Ktangsu sea-board cotton lands. Leading British, American, and Chinese have showed keen interest and this article is prepared by special request for publication in the Weekly Review.

COTTON, as an issue, commercial, military, political, played no small part in the world war and bears on the future. We note a *Reuters* report that the British in view of the shortage of the American crop, are making a government loan for reclamation work in the Sudan, Africa, to plant cotton, the plan to include 217 miles of railroad, a big dam, a canal system.

In the Orient, with the myriads to be clothed and the ever present liability of war needs—uniforms, gun cotton—cotton is a necessary issue, not a speculative possibility.

It is not surprising then, that such astute minds as Chang Chien, Chu Ching Lan, the late Feng Quo-chang, realized the importance of cotton and made far-seeing plans.

There is a vast stretch of land along the coast in northern Kiangsu in immediate proximity to the cotton mills of Shanghai, which was available, and these men determined to test the possibilities of it for cotton. The Kiangsu sea-board, reaching from near the mouth of the Yangtze river northward to the edge of the Haichow magistracy, is land on most of which the government still had claims. In the past it had been let out chiefly for the salt-making industry. The peasantry had also discovered that the "sea-grass," as they call the prairies of natural grass lands along the sea, were good for cattle raising, which they engaged in in a primitive, desultory fashion.

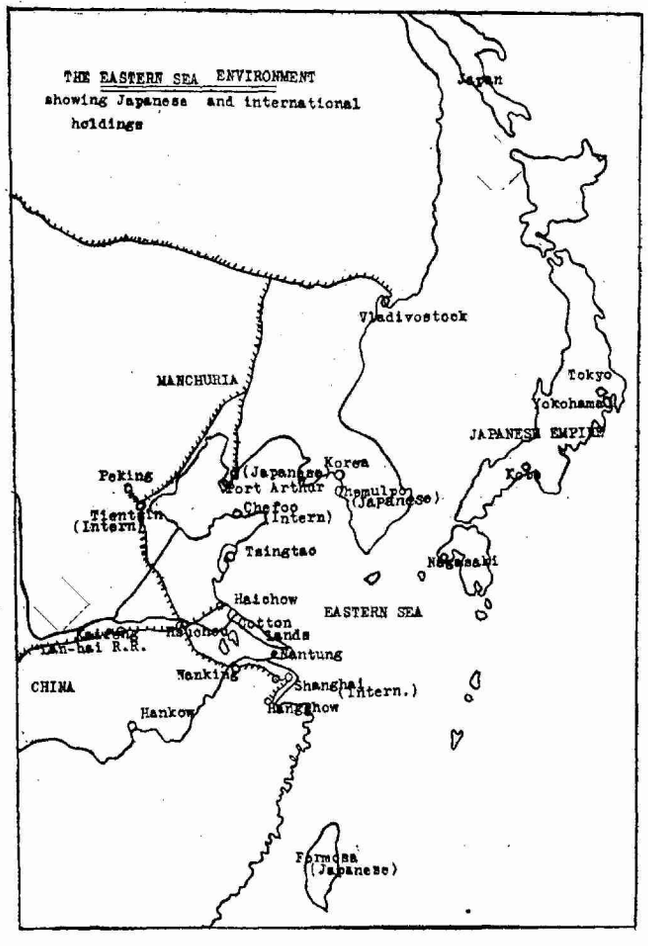
The gentlemen referred to above arranged to have the saltmaking transferred northward and centralized about the town of Yen-chia-wei-tsih, on the Antung-Haichow borders, not far northward of the Old Yellow river mouth. To test the possibilities of cotton a test crop was raised. It was a success and that, too, just when the war had shot the prices skyward. Such a boost was given to the enterprise that soon companies were organized and large tracts of sea-board were taken up. The next year, 1920, a larger crop was planted, the farmers nearby also planted cotton, and one missionary raised a crop or two from American seed sent out from Washington,—"Trice," "Durango," and "Lone Star" cottons. Philippine seed also was tried.

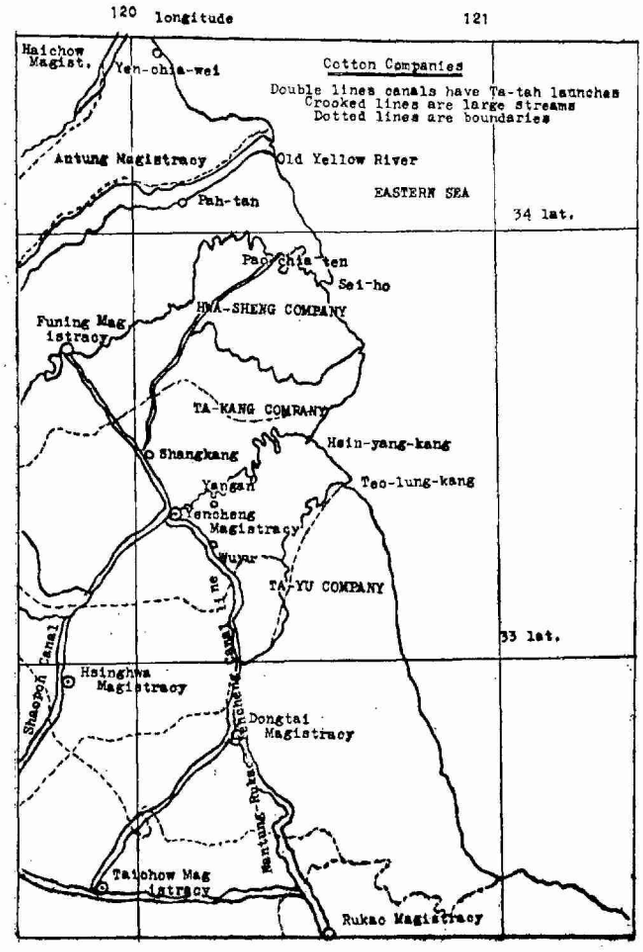
Among the many companies may be mentioned the Ta-yu, the Hwa-sheng, the Ta-kang, besides the Ta-feng, the Hsing-kung, the Fu-hsing and so on. Chu Ching Lan seems to have been interested in the Ta-yu Company. The Hwa-sheng was largely "Feng" stock as was indicated by the name, "Hwa" being a favorite character in Feng Quo-chang's enterprises. From the beginning Chang Chien seems to have been the chief promoter, and we are not surprised to see his "Ta" character in many of the names chosen, just as it is in his Ta-tah launch company and other enterprises.

Mr. Chang is especially known in connection with the development of this sea-board. His city, Tungchow, commonly known as Nan-Tungchow, or Nantung, to distinguish it from the Tungchow near Peking, lies on the Yangtze river. It is familiarly known as "The Model City" because of Mr. Chang's efforts to make it rival Shanghai. It is easily accessible to sea-going vessels of any draft. Mills for flour, cotton, oil, etc. with macadam roads, rik-shas, autos, a $50,000 theatre, beautiful parks, and a town clock standing out over the river make it quite a port city.

The sea-board plains as far northward as the Funing magistracy are interlaced with fine canals and streams, all below the level of either the Grand Canal or the Yangtze river. Mr. Chang has for years past been developing the Ta-tah launch system, and now its launches connect all important points, with Nantung as the base of operations. The latest extension is a launch via Shang-kang, where the Ta-kang Company built their warehouses, to Pao-chia-ten, the town to which machinery was lately shipped by the sea route, and which looks to big development.

In the cotton work obstacles have arisen which would have daunted other men, but the Chinese, whatever other weaknesses they may have, are not "quitters." The 1920 crop was injured by insects. A missionary had them examined by experts and found them to be, not the boll weevil, but what is called the "Pink worm." The engineering problem, too, seems not to have been handled effectively. Salt water reached some of the Ta-kang company's cotton. Thus the 1920 crop, while larger than that of 1919, was still not what it should have been, and much of what came in was from private farmers, not on the companies' lands. In





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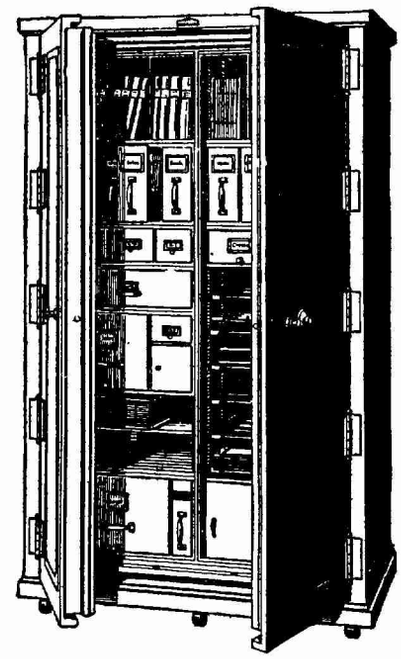

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1921 the unprecedented Hwai River flood caught the cotton just before it ripened, and the waters stood on the lands so long that even the 1922 crop could not be planted.

With these successive losses before the companies got on their feet, funds are exhausted and Chinese credit wavering. It is generally believed that if they can carry on till one crop is made they will be safe. But with heavy indebtedness and creditors watching a chance to foreclose this noble enterprise must sink unless aid comes. The only country fully awake to the situation is Japan. To supply her own market and keep her Shanghai spindles humming requires a high degree of foresight. Furthermore these cotton lands embrace at least four possible sea-ports. Japan is naturally and legitimately more concerned about her own overflow population than about China's. Sea-port towns on the China coast within a short run from Japan would spell economic progress. Hence when Mr. Chang's son, familiarly known to foreigners as "Junior," was appointed to study agricultural and industrial conditions in Western countries *and Japan*, the latter seemed in a responsive mood.

But Chinese public sentiment is on edge. The vernacular papers indicate the situation. The *Sin Wan Pao* of Shanghai in its issue of January 1 of this year printed a long telegram which had been sent to Chang Chien and signed by 29 members of the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly at Nanking. The telegram referred to an article which had been published in the *Tokyo Asahi* which stated that loan negotiations were in progress between Chang Chien and Japanese capitalists with the idea of obtaining Japanese assistance in saving the various cotton land companies along the coast of Kiangsu Province north of the Yangtsze river. The Provincial Assembly demanded that complete information regarding the proposed loan be supplied. The telegram stated that Chang Chien and his son had both denied the rumor, but the assemblymen desired further information.

On January 6 the same newspaper contained a long article which started out with the statement:

"Ever since this matter of Nantungchow borrowing funds from the Japanese began, the Kiangsu gentry have repeatedly opposed it." The article then explains that Chang Hsiao-loh son of Chang Chien had appeared personally before the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly and had explained that owing to the great sum of money needed, they had first considered the matter of borrowing funds from the Japanese, but later had decided that in view of Nantungchow being located in the interior it would be unwise to bring in foreign capital." His statement closed with the following:

"My father is just now thoroughly considering this matter and will certainly not borrow from abroad. My father's ideas I will tell you gentlemen. He plans to borrow from native banks and pay interest. If still not enough, then he will consult with Chinese abroad in the South Seas. This is his real intention. After I have returned to Nantung I will report further. Please do not have suspicions."

As between Chinese and Japanese domination of these cotton companies, Westerners are in somewhat of a dilemma. May we never forget the day when—Russia collapsed—we saw the German menace looking across the Siberian plains, with none to face it but our ally, Japan. Yet we must sympathize with Chinese patriotism. Chang, Chu Feng, and others deserve our commendation and assistance.

To Westerners on merely a commercial basis, the situation presents a strong appeal. Such a territory, with cheap labor, easy marketing facilities, a never sated market, presents possibilities hard to overestimate.

What about the outlay? (In this estimate the dollars represent Mexican silver, now worth about $1. 80 per U. S. $1.00. A mow is estimated at 6000 square feet, Chinese. and the li at 180 chang or 1800 Chinese feet linear.) The ordinary dirt dykes, such are used along the sea in the Pah-tan section of this sea board, cost the Chinese about $15 per "chang" of ten Chinese feet. A dyke one li long should cost, then, about $7,700. But as the proposed cotton lands are from fifty to two hundred li in depth, one li of dyke, on a comprehensive plan covering a large tract, should protect, say, an average of one hundred square li. The square li contains five hundred and forty mow. On that basis one dollar would protect twenty mow. Of course drainage canals and dykes for the streams, would cost probably as much as the sea-dyke. To make an effective system, a stronger dyke would be needed, or maybe a double line dyke, the outer one to take any wave action, in case the water reached it, or to break the wave action, if the water broke over it. Then, too, some of the land would be unusable and some is still under private ownership. But with all that it looks as if one good crop would pretty well pay for the outlay.

The writer's opinion is that if Westerners were to take interest in these companies, whether by a loan or by buying stock, they would propose a change of policy to allow of stock raising as a supplementary source of income. That would require no initial outlay to speak of. Given safety mounds, maybe silos, the stock could be fed on the natural grass.

As to negotiations thus far, it is generally believed that they have proceeded along two lines. Firstly a general loan of Mex. $8,000,000 was suggested, to be applied to all the companies. Then it was reported that the stock of the Ta-kang Company, Mex. $1,200,000.00, was being offered for sale and that eighty thousand had been offered but it was being held for a higher sum. These quotations are not authoritative. Now we see from the press that Mr. Chang is talking about a $100,000,000 loan though this may be for public consumption.

Boat-loads of cotton on the Yencheng canals. The cotton business is not only important itself but it also has stimulated trade in general and on the same canals on which are to be seen large boat loads of cotton one notices building materials and other articles needed in commercial growth.

Up to the present there is no diplomatic side to the question, yet we must make our forecasts. Since the loss of Tsingtao, Japan has no free-hand territory on this side of the Eastern Sea. But if some of her nationals in the prosecution of industrial and commercial enterprises, should acquire predominating influence in these companies, their government would be in honor bound to protect their interests. And if companies should acquire the lands controlling those sea-ports they would, of course, wish to trade in rice as well as other things. Yencheng, once had a large export trade in rice. The Manchus a few years since closed the port, some say in behalf of the monied interests of the river ports, others say for fear foreigners would take it as they had just taken Tsingtao. But if the cotton companies should control the mouths of the Teo-lung-Kang the Hsin-yang-kang (Yencheng's port), the Sei-ho (Funing's port), and the old Yellow River, all of which are now frequented by junks, and if Japanese dominate these companies, they would naturally export rice to Japan.

Furthermore, when Germany held Tsingtao, as we know, she planned to tap the great Lan-hai railroad, in process of construction, at Hsuchoufu and thence carry a branch line to her own port. It would be just as easy to tap it from the southern side. Indeed just before the war Chang Chien had made a French loan and arranged to divert this railroad to Nantung instead of Haichow as its terminal. In that case it would have come right by these lands. Should such a branch road be built, with the Lan-Hai R. R. coming right through Kaifong the illimitable supplies of coal, iron, and grain from Honan, Shensi and Shansi, would be in easy reach of these companies.

The problem from a world stand point is this; Will it make for peace and prosperity to have China's resources easily accessible to companies under Japanese influence and look to the Japanese for leadership in Oriental matters, or to have those resources entirely under an independent Chinese government?

Surface-skimmers dilate on China's weakness—no government, no money, too many soldiers. They have put on crepe for China more than once since 1911. Yet China lives. The men who overturned the Manchus have kept their heads on their shoulders and are now gaining a position of recognized influence. China's strength is that intangible quantity—brains. To yield an inch to gain an ell, to play one against another, to divide and conquer, these are games which require consummate skill, but the Chinese have played them before.

Yencheng, Kiangsu Province, March 1, 1923.

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中國實業之進步觀

（其四）中國模範城南通州

中國實業發展之動力初以上海爲起點今已逐漸擴張而及揚子江口岸各城鎮其最顯著者爲南通及無錫兩處南通爲揚子江北岸之商埠距上海七十哩有輪船往來其間此城爲完全中國人所經營無外人營業於此而居留之外國人僅限於傳教師及教育家而已以其爲中國人所經營之商埠故年來變化之速革新之進步實堪爲吾人注意也而有中國模範城之稱觀此城亦可表率中國人建造革新之能力茲將此城進步情形於下文略述之

沿　革

廿五年前南通情形與其他小城無異而位置於膏腹之地此城之居民中有張君季直者脫穎而出爲此城改革之重要人物張君生於小康之家於前清科舉時代得最高榮位爲中國今日有名文學家雖爲文學家而竟能注意於發展農業建造工廠等事其對於宦途頗漠視之嘗爲農商總長一次而已至關於農實各業之機關則不辭勞瘁竭力贊助故於各官商合辦機關彼每位列首席如淮海濟河局督辦全國農會會長中央教育會監督等張君之名望爲全國所欽仰然其精神則多注意於南通毗鄰區域其經濟方面之事業則建設工廠墾殖築路濬河建築碼頭創船公司等故南通經其經營而成爲新商埠埠中路政寬坦商業殷實此沿革大略也至於張君對於公衆慈善事業之贊助擘畫亦大有可觀如各級學校以及師範農業商務工藝工程等學校外尚有女子職業學校孤兒院養老院醫院等皆爲張君手創其對於社會服務事業昭然在人耳目且歷久不倦雖年及古稀不但孜孜於增進其舊有事業且對於地方及全國各新事業仍進行不已

工　業

南通毗鄰境地爲有名之產棉區域故張君手創之第一工廠爲棉織廠即大生第一紗織廠是也該廠創於一千八百九十九年另一紗廠設於毗鄰之海門鎮復一廠設於近揚子江口之崇明島島中所產之棉質良物美有名於時尚有一廠設於南通該廠尚在建造中不日可完成而大生紗織廠尚擬再建三廠其中二廠將建於南通其一則建於上海至於織布事業則有動力織機數具已裝配而在運用中其餘多用手搖織機故南通所出之布疋多爲織戶之手搖織機所織成者此紗織業大概也除紗廠外有麪粉廠菜油廠鐵廠機械廠電燈廠尚有在建築中之中央電力廠建於揚子江岸專供各新造紗廠發動電流之用南通實業工廠其數尚不及上海之多然以一人之力於鄉村區域其所造就者已非易得也

公衆便利事業

南通工業之發展既如上文所言而張君對於公衆利便事業亦銳意經營其所計畫而已實行者如南通城外之新市場其中街道平廣可行駛汽車而公私建築物亦齊整悅目去歲市民爲張君慶祝七十壽辰城中以各種電燈點綴入夜但見燈光照耀五光十色其美麗與美國逢舉行祝典時之點綴相埒誠美觀也南通至海門之路線長約二三百哩有三十哩爲堅結之路餘者以泥土鋪成有汽車往來惟遇陰雨則不便於行駛至於往來各重要地點以及距城數哩之輪渡碼頭則有裝貨及公衆乘客汽車往來運送頗稱便利城中之公園公學道路電燈電話汽車種種公衆便利事業與中國其他各新進城市所設者相頡頏有時且較他處爲優美

墾殖荒地

南通東北隅海濱之區有未經開墾之荒地極廣爲揚子江河道所淤漬者膏腹之地也因其常有海水灌入而無排洩水道不合種植故無人耕耘成爲一片荒地張君乃於一千八百九十九年組織東海拓殖公司開墾荒地種植棉種以增南通毗鄰區域之棉產於是開河築路經公司經營開墾者約一萬英畝每年出產成效頗佳於是有數公司起而效之故今日已耕耘或在開墾中之地已佔五萬英畝耕種之農戶多移居於此而農戶所得之利則按其所耕之地每年出產若干與公司按份均分此種墾殖公司且於開墾區域設立蒙學以便農家子女就近入學故南通及其毗鄰墾殖區域在中國爲教育最有進步之區

運　輸

張君知欲使其各種事業得良好效果必有便利之運輸於是乃組織大達輪船公司其所置之輪船專行駛申通間而兩處皆設碼頭貨棧至於內河之交通則有內河小輪公司其輪船行駛於南通各河道往來內地各城鎮而以南通爲中心點

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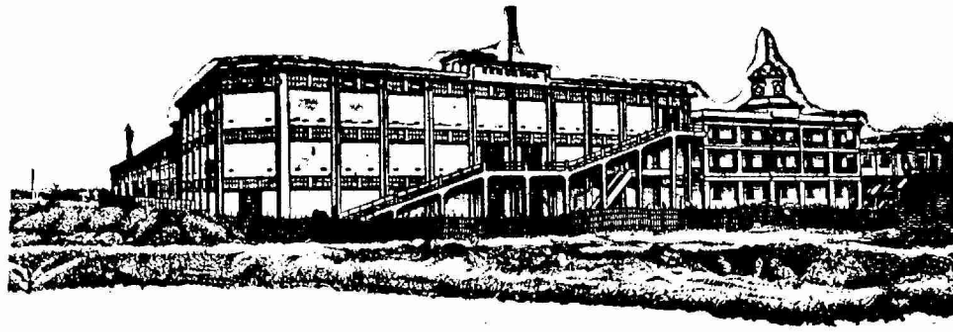

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The Vegetable Oil Industry of China

From the Government Bureau of Economic Information

I

Next in importance to silk and tea in the trade of China is the production of vegetable oils throughout the country. In China where animal fats have always been a luxury in the diet of the people, their place has been taken by plant oils which, with the increased demand for such products abroad, have in recent years come to assume an important part in the list of China's exports. There has, in the last two or three years, been a decrease in bean oil. According to the customs report for 1921 exports were 2.4 million piculs in 1919, 1.7 in 1920 and 1.1 in 1921. The continued decrease in 1921 is attributed to the enforcement of the tariff in America which put a stop to the trade in bean oil with that country. The new U. S. tariff of 1922 has further limited the trade in Chinese vegetable oils, particularly peanut oil.

Commenting on the trade in vegetable oils during 1921, the Foreign trade of China, 1921, issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs, says:—

The trade in vegetable oils during the year was disappointing, not to say unprofitable. Prices in the consuming markets of the world were below producing costs, due in great part to the large stocks held by speculators and carried over from 1920, while in China, owing to growing consumption of oils by the Chinese, supplies for export were scarce and prices generally too high to allow of profitable export. The principal article in this group is bean oil, which has been already dealt with, where the trade in beans and bean products was considered. The item following in importance is groundnut oil, which shows a regrettable decrease from 826,272 piculs in 1920 to 461,661 piculs in 1921. Next comes wood oil, which likewise declined, the respective quantities being 540,716 and 419,549 piculs in the two years referred to. A steady decrease is also noticeable in the export of tea oil, which diminished from 56,976 piculs in 1919 to 24,638 piculs in the following year, while the 1921 total could only reach 15,979 piculs. Searching finally for items in this group which did not join in the general decline, only rape seed oil and vegetable oils, "other kinds," can be mentioned; the former variety increased from 184 to 1,186 piculs and the latter from 42,822 to 45,178 piculs during the year under review.

In this connection the following figures are of interest:—

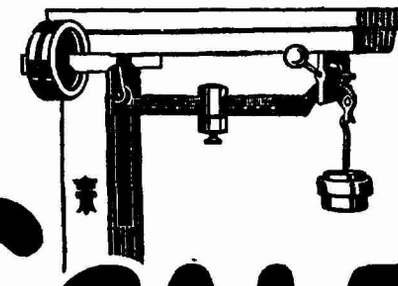
Total Export of	1919 Piculs	1920 Piculs	1921 Piculs
Bean Oil	2,361,633	1,713,104	1,148,357
Cotton Seed Oil	192,935	90,347	22,506
Groundnut Oil	1,224,173	826,272	461,661
Rape Seed oil	3,521	184	1,186
Sesamum Seed Oil	37,755	3,728	3,031
Tea Oil	56,976	24,638	15,979
Wood Oil	613,455	540,716	419,549
Other Vegetable Oils	87,291	42,822	45,178
Essential Oils (aniseed, cassia-leaf, etc)	10,699	15,175	14,231

While China boasts a long list of modern oil mills a considerable part of the output still originates in semi-modern and old style presses which are found in large numbers throughout the country. As local customs vary with the location, there is great diversity in methods of production. The selection of seeds for pressing has, in the past, been done without sufficient regard to the needs of the buyers. With the resultant lack of unformity in the product there has been a consequent falling off in demand from abroad.

The need for improved methods of manufacture was first realized by the Germans in North China and the industry was, up to the outbreak of the war, in their hands. Since 1914, however, the Japanese have fallen heir to the oil industry and are now the predominant factor in this trade in China. An idea of the share of Japanese interests in oil milling here may be had from a perusal of the list of mills appended hereto.

Oil mills are found in industrial districts all over the country, the principal centers of production being in the north, Manchuria, the largest producer of soya bean oil, with mills at Harbin, Mukden, Liaoyang, Dairen and Newchwang; and in China Proper at Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton. Peanut oil is produced principally in Shangtung, Swatow, Tientsin, Kwangtung ports, Dairen and Hankow.

Ninety-five percent of the cotton seed oil produced in China is manufactured in Shanghai and the remainder



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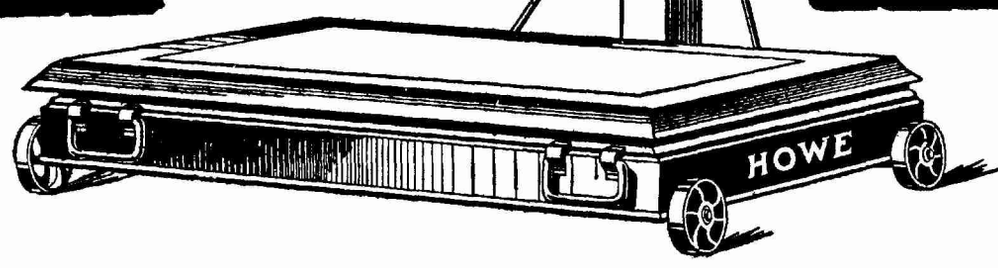

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24-122

in Hankow and Ningpo. The industry naturally follows the cotton milling industry. Most of the cotton seed produced in North China is shipped to Japan for pressing.

Wood Oil. Aleurite cordata is the technical term for the species of tree which yields this oil. Its growth is generally rapid, the stem of the tree attaining a height of more than 20 feet as a rule. It blossoms and bears flowers of a pink or reddish-brownish color. Seeds are found in them with a quantity of 26 percent oil. The main producing districts are 秀山縣 Siushan, 涪州 Fowchow (Fowling), 彭水縣 Pengshui, 墊江縣 Tienkiang (Tienshan) 梁山縣 Liangshan and 萬縣 Wanhsien, in 四川 Szechwan; 永陽 Yungyang, 宜昌 Ichang, and 老河口 Laohokow, in 湖北 Hupeh; 常德府 Changteh, 永定 Yungting, 保靖縣 Paotsing, 辰州府 Shenchow, 澧州 Lichow, 靖州 Tsingchow and 永順府 Yungshun, in 湖南 Hunan; 銅仁 Tungjen and 松桃 Sungtao, in 貴州 Kweichow; and 桂江 Kweikiang in 廣西 Kwangsi. The old method of manufacture is described briefly as follows. Seeds of Aleurite cordata are first ground into small particles by a mill stone operated by an ox, a horse or a donkey. The particles thus obtained are made into cakes which are then pressed for their oil content. Oil extracted by this means has a brownish color, a disagreeable odor, and an abundance of dirt. The latter causes much loss to the trade. By adopting a more scientific method, the yield could be increased to 53 percent instead of 40 percent.

Vegetable Tallow. This is one of China's chief products. It is gathered from the seeds of a species of cypress. The chief growing districts are the southeastern part of Szechwan, the western part of Hupeh, the northwestern part of Hunan, and the borders of Anhwei and Chekiang. There are also such trees in Kweichow. In extracting oil from the seeds, the latter are first exposed to the heat of the sun, after which they are opened. The contents are then heated and melted, thus leaving the oil floating on the top and the dirt at the bottom. The oil is sent to the market in the form of a solid mass and great quantities are used in the manufacture of candles. The demands from abroad are increasing rapidly. The dirt residue is used as a kind of fertilizer on farms. The shells of the seeds are valued for medicinal properties. The industry stands in great need of manufacturing improvements.

Sesamum Oil. Black sesamum has been recognized by experiment to be a better oil-yielding product than the white. The seeds contain about 50% oil. Sesamum is chiefly produced in Honan and Hupeh and along the Peking-Hankow Railway line. The procedure of extracting oil from sesamum is as follows: The seeds are first sifted so as to remove the accumulation of dirt or dust. They are then warmed in a pan, and the greatest care must be taken to prevent them from overheating. If such care is not taken, the oil yield is much restricted. On the other hand, if they are not sufficiently warmed, the oil, though plentiful, is of very poor quality. The best way is to heat them till they are red in color, they are then ground by mill-stones and the powder obtained as the result of the grinding is mixed with water, thus giving oil after the stuff has been thoroughly stirred. Out of every 100 catties of sesamum, thirty catties of oil are usually obtained. But the results of experiments conducted show that there is still a loss of about 10%. Should modern methods be adopted, the total yield of oil from every 100 catties of sesamum would be between 40 and 45 catties.

Linseed oil is not produced to any large extent in China, the seed being sent to Japan for pressing.

A million *mow* of land are devoted to the cultivation of linseed in the district of Fengchen (豐鎮), Chihli. The annual production per *mow* is about two bushels, thus giving a total production for the district of 200,000 piculs. The price per picul varies from $3.00 to $3.50 according to the demand from the neighboring districts. The total yield of linseed oil in Fengchen amounts annually to about 200,000 piculs, most of which is locally consumed.

Further installments on the subject of the Vegetable Oil Industry in China will appear in early issues of the Weekly Review.

Chinese Wine Succumbs to Prohibition Laws

Chinese wine packed in 4,100 cases, and valued at $287,000 was recently towed on scows from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, and was in turn towed out about thirty miles to sea and dumped overboard.

The wine was found to contain about 45 percent alcohol and has been shipped to America from various Chinese concerns, according to the report. It had been held by the government authorities until the stock became large enough to make a boatload. At the same time a large seizure of beer was also made by the customs inspectors, the Federal prohibition agents taking some 24,000 bottles alleged to be of regular prohibition strength. The beer was in a freight car consigned to a brewery branch in New York on Michigan avenue.

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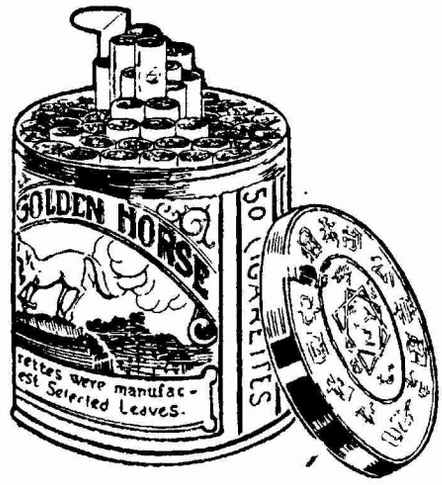

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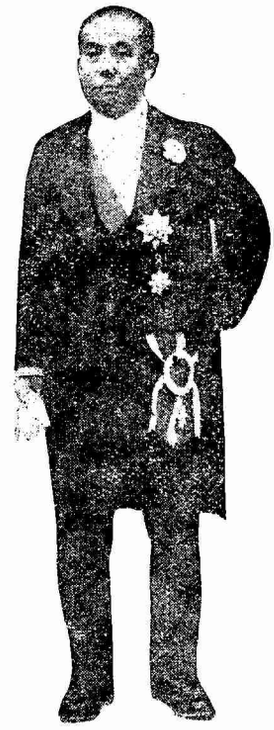
Who's Who in China



Fu Siao-en
(傅筱菴)

His many friends were more than pleased to know that the mandate depriving Mr. Fu Siao-en (Fu Tsung-yao) of his post as Superintendent of the Bank of China, Shanghai, and ordering his arrest and punishment had been cancelled by President Li Yuan-hung. This mandate, together with another ordering an investigation into the affairs of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co, Ltd., the premier Chinese shipping company, of which Mr. Fu is managing director, was issued by President Li on November 14 last, at the instance of the then Minister of Communications, Kao En-hung, who has since been compelled to flee from Peking for safer refuge in Chefoo. Kao charged Mr. Fu with conspiracy and treason, but was unable to substantiate the charges. General satisfaction has been expressed in both Chinese and foreign circles at the cancellation of the mandate.

Fu Siao-en, a native of Chinghai, Ningpo, Chekiang, is 52 years of age, and one of the most prominent Chinese merchants in Shanghai. Beginning at the bottom rung Mr. Fu has worked his way to the very top, meeting and overcoming numberless obstacles, and to-day he is considered to be one of the richest men in the country.

Free from all political connections, Mr. Fu has proved himself to be a brilliant and capable merchant and banker, and all attempts to induce him to enter political life have failed. Only recently he was offered the post of Minister of Finance, but this tempting offer was thrown aside, Mr. Fu declaring that he has no intention of becoming a politician.

Peking has acknowledged his merits and conferred upon Mr. Fu a number of decorations, including the second-class order of the Chiaho, the second class Paokuang Chiaho, and the second-class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho. He has also been appointed by the Chinese government to the posts of superintendent of the Shanghai office of the Bank of China, high adviser to the Ministry of Finance, and Shanghai commissioner for the investigation of wine and tobacco revenues.

Besides these three posts, Mr. Fu holds the following positions:—director and general manager of the Commercial Bank of China, Ld; director and member of the Arbitration Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai; director of the Ningpo Commercial Bank, Ld., director of the Chung Hua Commercial & Savings Bank Ld; managing director and manager of properties of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. Ld; general manager of the Inland Steam Launch Co; manager of the C. M. Inland Engine Works; director of the Han Yeh Ping Iron & Coal Co., Ld; chairman of the association of shareholders of the Han Yen Ping Iron & Coal Co; director of the Shanghai

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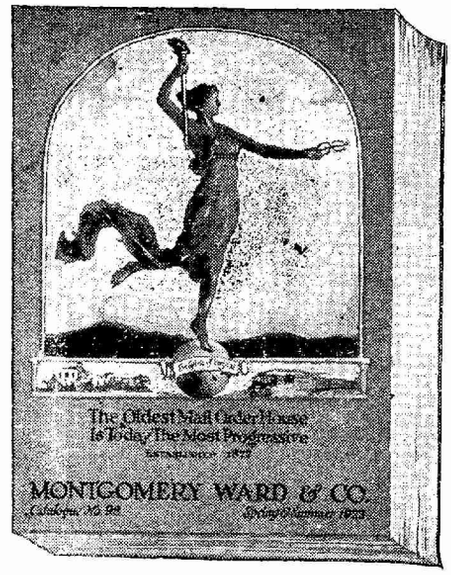

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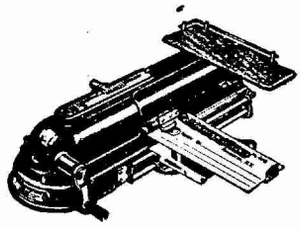

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In public life also, Mr. Fu is extremely active. He is a generous giver and not an appeal reaches him without meeting with a satisfactory response. The many public activities with which he is identified. The Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee (of which Mr. Fu is treasurer) and the Ningpo Association (of which he is vice-chairman) etc., claim not a little of the time of this busy man.

W. H. C.

Men and Events

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Buchan, on March 12, at 27 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Bordwell on March 13, at Dr. Fearn's Hospital, Shanghai.

E. C. Funck of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, Shanghai, recently returned to New York.

E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, arrived back in Shanghai from Manila accompanied by Mrs. Cunningham, after several weeks stay.

J. Harold Dollar of the Robert Dollar Co., Shanghai, left for Manila on a brief trip last Saturday, March 10, accompanied by Mrs. Dollar and children.

John J. Abbott, vice-president of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, who has been in Peking for the past winter, recently departed for America.

Tai Chong and Company, Ltd., held a reception for the official opening of their new building at P. 333 Nanking Road, Shanghai, from 2 to 5 o'clock on Thursday, March 15.

E. G. Whitaker, representative in the Far East for the Universal Winding Company, accompanied by E. O. Smith, of the same company, departed on a business trip to North China this week.

A daughter, was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Lethin, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, on Tuesday, March 13, Mr. Lethin is manager of the Shanghai office of the International Correspondence School.

J. H. Reisner, Dean of the School of Agriculture, University of Nanking, arrived in Shanghai this week to meet the U.S. Silk Mission who have come to the Orient on a tour of investigation.

Clarence J. Spiker, American vice-consul at Chungking, Szechuan, according to word received, has been promoted to a Consul, and has already been assigned to station at Chungking. C. E. Gauss, Consul at Tsinanfu, Shantung, has been promoted to Consul-General at the same post.

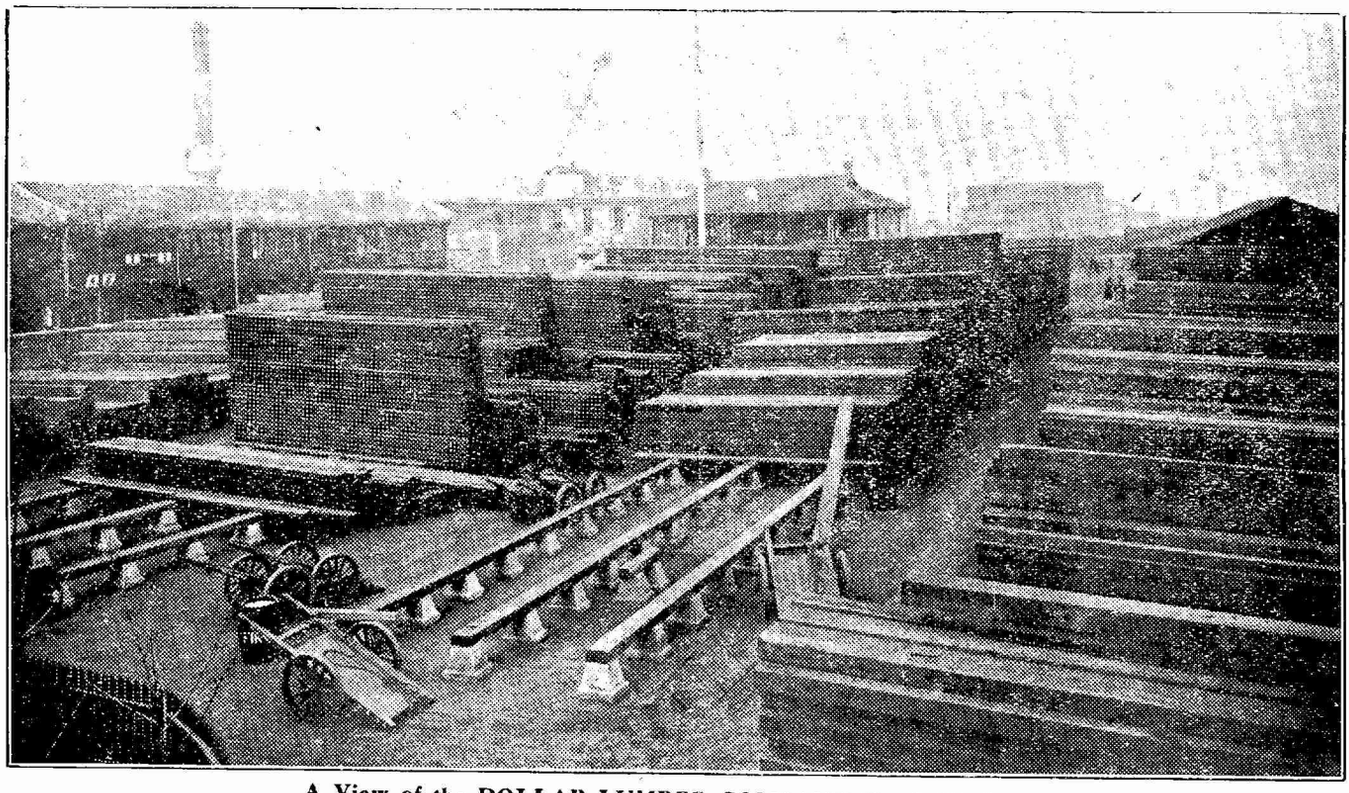
John Washburn, formerly a member of the staff of the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai, who departed for America last summer, died at his home at Lillington, North Carolina, according to news received here recently. Mr. Washburn's death was the result of tuberculosis.

The following cablegram was received this week at the office of the American Commercial Attache from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.: "Production very heavy, steel 85 percent capacity; prices generally advancing; cotton touched 30 cents gold; steel continues upward."

According to a telegram recently translated from Chang Chien industrial promoter at Nantung-chow, to Tuchun Chih Shih-yuan of Kiangsu, relative to the Hwai River Conservancy scheme, Mr. Chien as he sets forth in his telegram, heartily agrees with Governor Chi and the other Chinese as well as foreigners re the Hwai River Conservancy project as it greatly concerns the people's prosperity.

As was announced previously, the annual meeting of the Union Club of Shanghai was held on Friday, March 16, in the club, Hankow Road. It is the custom of the club for each of the three Chambers of Commerce—British, American and Chinese, to have three members on the committee and each nation to be represented in the presidential office one year in three, it being the Americans turn this coming year.

FROM THE FORESTS DIRECT TO CHINA—



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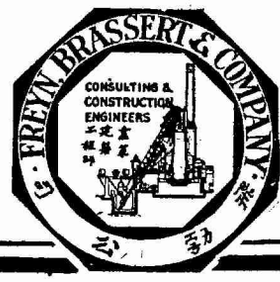

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The new issue of the *China Year Book* for 1923 will be available about March 31, according to a notice received. This last volume will contain 1,195 pages with a comprehensive index and a portrait and message from President Li Yuan-hung. It will be on sale in two editions, one bound in dark cloth and blue cloth and the other in imitation leather. H. G. W. Woodhead, C. B. E., is the editor of this volume.

The fifty-first annual dinner of the Silk Association of America was recently held in the Hotel Astor, New York City, when more than 1,300 guests were present. J. A. Goldsmith, president of the Silk Association was in charge of the meeting, and chief speakers present were: S. S. McClure, editor and publisher of *McClure's Magazine* and A. Woolcott, dramatic editor of the *New York Herald*. Many representatives of foreign embassies in Washington were present. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache was also present on this occasion.

Earl F. Townsend, acting Oriental manager of the Admiral-Oriental Line, has recently been appointed Oriental manager to succeed George A. Heyburn, whose death occurred recently. Mr. Townsend has been with the Admiral Line in the Far East for three years in charge of the company's agencies in Yokohama, Kobe, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai. He has been with the Admiral Line for a number of years before coming to the Orient. He departed on Saturday, March 10, of the *s. s. President Madison*, for Manila and Hongkong on a trip.

The trustees of the Chinese National Association for the Advancement of Education, met in Shanghai and Tientsin and endorsed the objectives and plans proposed by the National Education Association of the United States for the coming World Conference of Education. The following persons have been elected as delegates representing the Association: Tsai Yuan-pei, Ex-Minister of Education Chancellor, National Peking University; Fang Yuan-lien, Ex-Minister of Education, President, Peking Normal University; Huang Yen-pei, President, Kiangsu Education Association, General Secretary, National Association of Vocational Education; Kuo Ping-wen, Chancellor, National Southeastern University; Hu Suh, Former Dean, National Peking University. Editor-in-chief, of *The Endeavor* Wang Chao-ming, President, Kwangtung Education Association; Chang Po-ling, President, Nankai College; Tao Tchi-shin, Dean, College of Education, Southeastern University, General Director, N. A. A. E.

Views In Review

Wouldn't China knock Japan off her feet by declaring the 21-demands pact invalid.

The French army beat the British army at football, which goes to show who are the biggest kickers.

Why is it they always call politicians' newspapers political organs, even though they play second fiddle?

Speaking of higher education, Peking officialdom is planning to move the National University to the Temple of Heaven.

When an admiral of the American aeronautical bureau says he is building a dirigible which he soon will send around the world, we want to say "some gas bag."

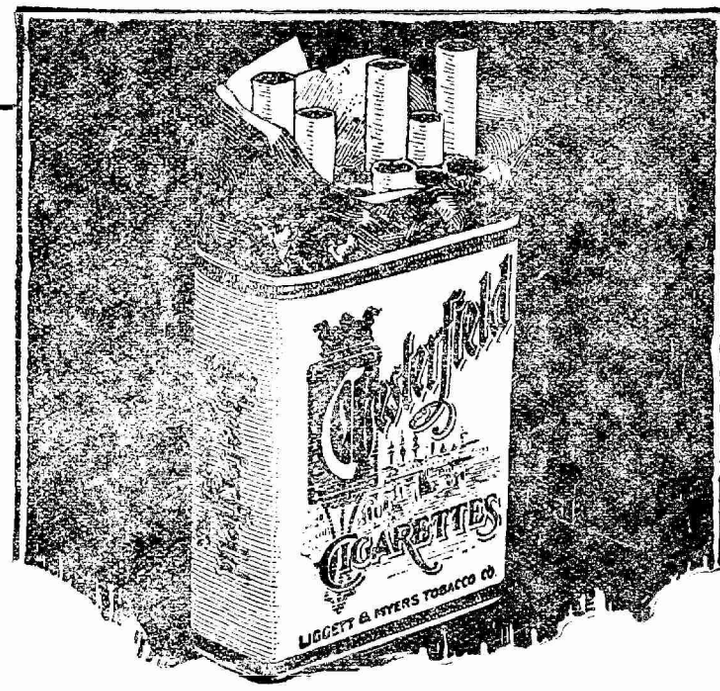
As concrete evidence that the Cantonese government is having a hard time getting down to rock bottom note, that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is living in a cement factory.

An engineer in Europe has discovered how to extract electricity from the atmosphere, but it's not every place where the air is so highly charged as in Europe.

When we hear the statement that three-fourths of Europe is laboring under a false impression, we are inclined to think the estimate is rather high on the number working.

For the way in which they squandered time to kill legislation at the close of the session of congress, American lawmakers have been panned but they should have been canned.

R. C. B.



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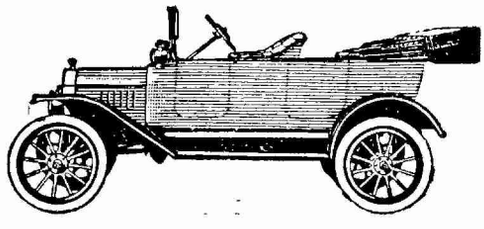

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China and the Chinese in an Exhibit

The Newark Museum Association, Newark, N. J., who have in charge an exhibit held each year, plan to hold their exhibition this year about October 15, and have decided to make the exhibition illustrative of China's place in the world with a view to making it of great value both to America and China. The Newark Museum will be aided by the Newark Public Library, where the museum is housed and is preparing an exhibit to include objects, maps, pictures, charts and legends on China and the Chinese.

During the twelve years of the Museum's life it has held four large and successful exhibits similar to this one, besides a number of smaller ones. One was on the clay industries of New Jersey, one on the textile industries of New Jersey, one on the Republic of Columbia, South America, and one on Thibet, with the aid of Dr. A. L. Shelton's Thibetan collection, which is now owned by the museum. More than 100,000 persons visited these exhibitions.

The exhibit is arranged and installed in such a manner that it can be either sent to other cities itself or expanded and then divided into two or more exhibits, each of which can be sent on a circuit throughout the country.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, March 7, to Wednesday, March 14).

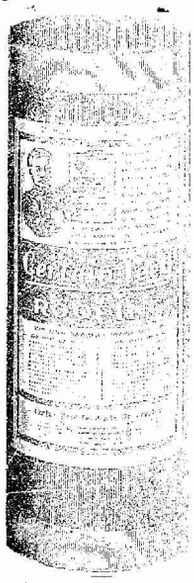
Owing to recent developments in the Chinese political situation during the week under review, interest in Chinese affairs are somewhat mingled, with developments in Canton being relegated to the backgound. The most striking news event is with regard to the Peking Cabinet resigning *en bloc*, which did not come as a surprise to the people about Peking who sensed discontentment in the Cabinet. A matter which hints at a serious turn of affairs is that of the poisoning of two hundred Hangchow students, which resulted in the death of twenty-eight students and two servants. Sun Yat-sen in South China is concerned over his proposed loan of thirty millions, which it is reported he is negotiating. Japan is engrossed in China in connection with the abrogation of the Twenty-one Demands, while the Philippines is still concerned over pushing the modification of or overruling the Bookkeeping Law.

Premier Chang Shou-tseng and the members of his Cabinet submitted their resignations to the President on Thursday evening after a Cabinet meeting at which the demand of Marshal Tsao Kun and General Wu Pei-fu for the appointment of Generals Sun Chuan-fang and Shen Hung-ying as Tuli of Fukien and Kwangtung formed the principal subject of discussion. The Cabinet has been urged to remain at this crisis when many important problems are at stake, but while they might remain for ten days longer, it is feared the entire Cabinet will relieve themselves of any duties and another one be formed. Plans for a peaceful reunification of the country seemed to turn out as a dream, is the opinion expressed by Premier Chang especially with the successive demands made by the Northern warlords. Some details regarding the resignation and some of the significant developments relative to it are included in the following news report from the *North China Standard* (*Peking*).

The most significant development is probably the offer of mediation on the part of the leaders of the Tientsin party, such as Tsao Jui, Chang Ying-hua and General Wang Chen-ping, the Civil Governor of Chihli. What terms of compromise they will being forward, we are unable to predict, but it is generally understood that these include the support of the Chihli Party to the Premier's National Affairs Conference scheme in return for the withdrawal of his opposition to the appointment of Generals Shen Hung-ying and Sun Chuan-fang as Tulis of Kwangtung and Fu-kien respectively. Whether the Premier will accept them and return to office, is more than problematical, especially when it is remembered that it is the Tientsin Party that has been most violent in the denunciation of the Cabinet. In fact, the offer of mediation is not taken seriously in competent Chinese circles, where the belief is expressed that it is but an attempt to break the resistance of the Cabinet to the two miliarists.

"In addition to the strenuous efforts of President Li Yuan-hung in persuading Premier Chang Shoutseng to remain at his post, a proposal is stated to have been made by some prominent members of the Chihli Clique in Tientsin, such as Tsao Jui, General Wang Chen-ping, and Messrs. Pien Shou-ching and Chang Ying-hua to mediate between the Paoting and Loyang Warlords and Premier Chang Shou-tseng in connection with the Cabinet problem. General Chi Hsieh-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu, who has also joined the other mediators, has telegraphed to his representative resident in Peking, instructing him to call upon Premier Chang Shou-tseng to inform him that the Loyang Warlord has no grudge against him. and also to advise him to wait patiently for an amicable settlement. Premier Chang

Certain-teed



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Shou-tseng is stated to have informed the Kiangsu representative that, while he is very grateful for the kind advice of the various mediators, he would not resume his office until the points that were indicated by him were carried out entirely. It was pointed out by the mediators that the first four points were too complicated to be carried out, within a short space of time, but as to the last point, which will effect a fundamental solution of the present political situation, immediate steps should be taken to hold a National Conference at such a place as may be elected by the representatives from the different provinces. As soon as this Conference is held all issues in dispute may be solved without difficulty. The above proposal together with what has been arranged between Premier Chang Shou-tseng and the various mediators has already been submitted to the militarists for consideration and approval."

What is considered a mysterious and serious event is that of the poisoning of some 200 students in the Chekiang First Provincial Normal School at Hangchow during the week under review. Police are investigating the matter as to a solution of the tragedy, which result will be made public at an early date. Twenty-eight of the students died while two of the cooks also succumbed. The five cooks of the school were immediately put under arrest. It is alleged that the poison was administered in an attempt to check the appetites of the students with a view to decreasing the quantity of rice consumed, owing to the high price of the cereal. Other theories have also been advanced and fearing the crime might have been inspired by other motives, General Lu Yung-hsiang, Director General of the Rehabilitation of Chekiang, has detailed a detachment of troops for the protection of the school and ordered a thorough investigation into the matter.

The latest news regarding the developments in Twenty-one Demand Pact between China and Japan is contained in a news report in the *Evening News* of recent issue:

"Parliament is to invalidate the said treaty.

"It is officially announced that the Note from China, sent to the Japanese Legation this morning, states that the greatest obstacle to cordial and friendly relations between China and Japan lies in the existence of the treaties and notes of May 25, 1915.

"The Note recalls that at the peace conference at Paris the Chinese delegation communicated a memorandum to the conference giving reasons for the abrogation of the treaty. The Chinese delegates again submitted the request for abrogation at Washington, giving four reasons:

(1)—That there was no quid pro quo:

(2)—That the treaty violated the treaties of China with other powers:

(3)—That it was inconsistent with the principles relating to China adopted at Washington: and

(4)—That it engendered constant misunderstanding between China and Japan.

The Japanese renounced certain parts of the treaty, including Group 5. The Chinese reiterated that the treaty should be abrogated in toto.

From the beginning the treaty has been consistently condemned by public opinion in China. Recently Parliament passed a resolution, declaring that the treaties were null and void and called upon the government to act accordingly.

"In view of the fact that the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny is about to expire, China considers that the present is an appropriate time to improve relations between China and Japan by declaring formally that the whole agreement should be considered abrogated.

Japan is requested to appoint a day to discuss with China the questions incidental to the retrocession of Port Arthur and Dalny and other questions consequent on the abrogation.

China firmly believes that the Japanese government and people will comply with the united wish of the Chinese people and remove the obstructions to cordial relations so that the peace of the Far East may be secured in the interest of the two countries and of the welfare of the world.

The Chinese note about this matter has been unable to secure lodgement at the Foreign Office in Tokio, where, it understood, the messenger was expecting and endeavored to "serve" it upon a minor member of the Secretariat, who, discovering the contents, promptly returned the document. It is understood that other efforts to get a receipt for the document were made by the Chinese Charge d'Affaires here but that these have so far been unsuccessful.

The consensus of official press and public opinion is, to use the words of Count Uchida, that "Japan will never consent to change or to abrogate the Treaties to which Japan and China were signatories in 1915. Japan will not consider retrocession. Japan's position in Dalny and Port Arthur is fully understood by the Powers. There is no room for discussion or negotiation.'

According to the authorities, Japan will decline to receive any communication in connection with the matter officially.

From all reports the situation in Fuen is getting back to normal and credit for the amelioration is given to Admiral Sah Chen-ping who has assumed the post of governor. The various war leaders who have been working against each other are now working harmoniously together and the only cloud on the horizon is the possibility of General Sun Chuan-fang entering the province with his Northern troops to seize the post of Tuli at any event in which another out-burst of internal strife may be expected.

The situation in Szechuan according to reports received by the government at Peking say that Northern troops comprising the anti-Szechuan expedition were defeated by Szechuanese provincials at Wahnsien, the victorious troops being led by Liu Cheng-hsun. The fighting occurred when Yang Shen, commanding a considerable force of Loyang and Wuchang troops and relying on the cooperation of such former Szechuan leaders as Chen Kuo-tung and Tang Shih-yao, attacked Wanhsien, attempting to occupy Kueichow before launching a drive against Chengtu. That the situation in Szechuan is being watched with interest is evinced from the fact that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has telegraphed the Premier Chang demanding the reason why Northern troops are invading Szechuan and why the Peking government is supporting Yang Shen the ex-Szechuan commander in his campaign against his native province.

Deplorable conditions seem to be existing in the province of Honan, the peoples of that province seem to be repeatedly made the victim of floods and drought, as well as bandits. Officials and prominent persons, Chinese and foreigners have given their time and money in behalf of the famine situation and more help is being enlisted.

Comments from the Japanese press on the abrogation of the Twenty-one Demands is made by the *Jiji* and the *Yomuiro* of recent date (in part):

The *Yomuiro* had the following to say, with regard to Japan's views on nullification of pact.

"According to a Peking telegram, the Chinese Cabinet reached a decision at its meeting on February 27 to communicate to the Japanese government the resolution adopted by both Houses of the Chinese Parliament for the abrogation of the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1915, at the same time intimating its desire to trevise the treaty. There is some ambiguity about the meaning of the "revision" which the Chinese government is said to propose to the Japanese government. It may mean the abrogation of the treaty concluded in 1915 and other documents exchanged between the two governments on that occasion regarding the leased territory and the South Manchuria Railway Company, or it may mean some alteration of the text of the treaty in consonance with the spirit of the Shantung agreement at the Washington conference and of declarations made by the Japanese government regarding South Manchuria up to the present. If the latter course is meant, it is simply a matter of formality, and there is no need of wasting time and energy on such procedure. If, on the other hand, the intention of the Chinese government is to repudiate the Sino-Japanese treaty it is absolutely beneath notice from the Japanese government. The Japanese government can find no time for taking up a matter, which, in its eyes, admits of no debate. If the Chinese government really proposes to take such an outrageous attitude, it is firmly determined to carry out its policy. It is inconceivable that it believes that the consent of the Japanese government can be secured to such an impossible course by peaceful negotiations. It would be not only proper but advisable for the Chinese government to make known to the Japanese people the extent of its determination to carry out its policy at the same that it communicates to the Japanese government its intention or demand for the abrogation of the treaty."

It is deplorable that Chinese statesmen have hitherto given scanty evidence of their appreciation of these endeavors on the part of these Japanese. Instead of reciprocating the praiseworthy attitude of the Japanese, they do not stop attacking Japan. This has led to the exacerbation of Japanese sentiment against the Chinese, and this feeling has been further intensified by China's moves to abrogate the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1915 with a view to recovering possession of Port Arthur and Dairen. Japanese sentiment is most tender on their question, and any attempt to wound these susceptibilities arouses national feeling to the highest pitch. In the present mood of the Japanese people, it is absolutely impossible for the question to be amicably settled. In order to achieve any solution of the problem, China must first try to allay Japanese sentiment so as to enable the Japanese to

give a judicious judgment. When Japanese sentiment is roused as at present, not only will the Japanese government be unable to take up the matter but there will be danger of reactionary tendencies receiving a fresh stimulus in this country with efforts and pains of Japanese advocates of liberalism and pacifism will be brought to nought. Such is assuredly to the detriment of the true interests of both countries as well as of the general peace of the Far East. We desire to recommend this fact particularly to the serious attention of Chinese statesmen and intellectuals.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

March 8. London report says British and French fail to agree on use of British Zone.——National Assembly at Angora decides Lausanne draft treaty inacceptable and contrary to National Pact.——Slow but gradual gain is felt in British Export trade which is 69 percent of pre-war trade.

March 9. Basis of any Reparation agreement will be on independence of Rhineland, Paris insists.——Turks plan to make new proposals to the Powers, according to report from Constantinople.——Nearly 100,000 government employees have been released during the Harding administration. General opinion states it is due to Harding's desire to reduce governmental expenses.

March 10. First concerted boom for William Gibbs McAdoo for President of United States, starts in Austin, Texas, when Democrats organize club for campaigning.——Twenty-one Japanese land at Los Angeles and steamship officials state every steamer from Orient during past few months brings Japanese immigrants to U.S.——Unemployment is on increase and thousands are destitute in Ruhr district, while the situation seems to get worse.

March 11. Germans begin transferring children from the occupied zone into the interior, according to Bochun report.

March 12. U. S. Chamber of Commerce names Committee to investigate rubber industry in South America and Philippines.——Acquisition of $300,000 embassy at Paris is authorized in administration bill fathered by Massachusetts Senator, according to news report from Washington.

March 13. New York report says: Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Company for February totals 7,283,989 tons, which is an increase of 373,214, over January.——Holland is seriously affected by French and Belgian blockade of the Ruhr and Rhineland districts.

March 14. London report says deportation of Irishmen from England, as well as few Scotchman and one Englishman is approved by British House.——Official statement given out by French and Belgian premiers says evacuation of Rhineland will be gradual.——London report says British army is to be cut 45,000 and will provide for an establishment of 170,000 men.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The cotton market during the past week has shown but little animation aside from occasional spurts of activity, but prices continued to fluctuate in a nervous and erratic manner, with the tendency upward by reason of continued advance in price both in Mid-Americans and Indians. On the other hand, considerable hammering by the bear element has come into play at times, but the undertone on the whole has been very good and the net change in prices for the week shows a moderate decline.

Under the circumstances, we can only reiterate that we expect ultimate course of prices to be upward, though in a speculative market it would be imprudent to ignore the possibility of a temporary turn in the tide, with speculators generally short and bearish, but with the daily strength of Mid-Americans and Indians and with continued small receipts from the interior marts a reaction would seem likely at any time.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, March 7th, 1923.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 32¼d. for ready is ⅝d. higher than last week. The forward price at 32d. is ½d. up. Both India and China have been buying.

Our exchange market has ruled firm on continued selling of Gold T/T by our local gold dealers who are reported to have now an oversold position of £1,500,000. There has also been a fair amount of silk paper on the market. Our official rate for T/T on London at 3/1¼d. is only ¼d. higher than last week but rates generally in the open market for the last few days have ruled at 1d. higher. It would appear that silver is obtainable without much rise in price and at the close our market shows signs of easing off. With the high rates asked for, Paper, Export bills disappeared from the market, and our Gold Dealers show an inclination to rebuy Gold T/T.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 23,875,000 an increase of Tls. 75,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 31,030,000 an increase of $ 1,530,000.
Estimated value Tls. 46,216,000 as against Tls. 55,906,000 held at this time last year.

T	Average rates for February	Thursday March 1	Friday March 2	Saturday March 3	Monday March 5	Tuesday March 6	Wednes. March 7
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/0.337	3/1	3/1⅛	3/1	3/1	3/1¼	3/1¼
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/1⅛	3/1⅜	3/1⅛	3/1⅛	3/1⅜	3/1⅜
4m/s ,,	—	3/1¼	3/1½	3/1¼	3/1¼	3/1½	3/1½
T/T India	222.637	228½	231	228½	228½	229½	230
T/T France	1,155.000	1185	1200	1195	1185	1195	1200
T/T N. Y.	70.950	72½	73	72½	72½	73	73
T/T H'kong	73.987	74	74	74	73¼	73½	73½
T/T Japan	68.526	67	66½	67	67	66½	66½
T/T Batavia	181.625	185½	187	185½	185½	187	187
T/T Straits	77.600	76¼	75¾	76¼	76¼	75¾	75¾
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/2.337	3/3	3/3⅜	3/3	3/3	3/3¼	3/3¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/3¼	3/4	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3½	3/3½
5m/s ,, D/A	3/2.837	3/3½	3/4¼	3/3½	3/3½	3/3¾	3/3¾
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,205.000	1235	1250	1245	1235	1245 nom.	1250 nom
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.462	76	77	76	76	77½	77⅜
4m/s ,, Docs	—	76½	77½	76⅛	76⅛	78	7 8¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	March 1	March 2	March 3	March 5	March 6	March 7
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31⅞	31 15/16	31 9/16	31 11/16	32⅛	32¼
‡N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $ .66⅜	G. $ .66⅝	G. $ 66	G. $. 66⅛	G. $ .67	G. $ .67¼
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 318.00	Tls. 319.40	Tls. 318.—	Tls. 311.00	Tls. 311.80	Tls. 320.80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.	71 9875	71.9375	71.975	71.925	71.925
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3%	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	5%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day. **Closing Price in New York for Previousday						

ank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 77.09
Bank of France rate of discount	4½%	London on Germany	T/T 106.500
London open Market rate of Dis 3 m/s.	2⅝%	New York on London	T/T 469¼
,, ,, 4	2⅝%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 3/32
,, ,, 6	2½%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3½
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/0⅝

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,,	How We Think	,,	4.00
Miller:	Education for the Needs of Lip (Demey Simplified)	,,	4.50
Holmes:	The Conservation of the Child	,,	3.50
,,	Cleveland Survey (Summary Volume)	,,	1.85
Kitson:	How to Use Your Mind	,,	3.75

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Yarn.—Since our last report, our market has been generally weak, prices having declined some three to four taels. At the close of the market it seemed to be in favor of steady prices. Some 4,000 to 5,000 bales have changed hands between dealers for outports.

Liverpool, March 8, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot		16.76	Pence
,,	May	16.25	,,
,,	July	16.05	,,

Market:—*Firm.*

New York, March 8, 1923.

New York Market:—

May	30.90	Cents
July	30.07	,,
October	26.52	,,
December	26.00	,,
January	25.71	,,
Spot	30 95	,,

Market:—*Easier.*

Bombay, March 8, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	572	per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal, March	,,	440	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, March	,,	513	,, ,,

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	44.00
Shanghai, Spot	,,	40.00
M-ginned, Sopt	,,	40.00
Taichong, Spot	,,	41.50
Shensi, Spot.	,,	42.50

Market:—*Steady.*

New Books and Publications

Another Anniversary Supplement

The Sin Wan Pao, 1893-1923. Special Anniversary Supplement. The Sin Wan Pao Co., Inc. Shanghai, 1923.

IT is not the publication itself that is especially important but that for which it stands, in the case of the *Special Anniversary Supplement of the Sin Wan Pao.* Fifty years ago there were no daily newspapers in China. Today there are hundreds, if not thousands. Among these hundreds we find here and there an independent journal (mostly in Shanghai) but more often we see subsidized, muzzled publications. Foreign newspapermen upon visiting China are appaled when they see to what extent the journalism of the nation is bridled. Not only do the various governments control dailies but there are frequent instances of political parties, military men and even commercial interests dictating the policies of newspapers.

Thirty years ago—in 1893—there was established in Shanghai an independent daily newspaper that was to find itself the most influential daily in China in 1923, the *Sin Wan Pao.* There were few daily papers in existence at that time; almost all were allied with some interest. On its thirtieth birthday we find the *Sin Wan Pao* not only the most influential but also with the largest circulation of any newspaper in China, something over 100,000 copies a day. Such a circulation together with the importance of the journal can only have obtained through honest effort and straight forward striving for the goal of Justice to All.

The anniversary edition is an "unostentatious brochure" paper-bound, in book form, made up of greetings, praise and short articles from and by journalists and men of public affairs, both foreign and Chinese. Messages from Hon. J. G. Schurman, U. S. Minister to China, Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul General at Shanghai, and Dr. Walter Williams, president of the Press Congress of the World, are included. In addition there are brief articles on various phases of journalism in China by editors of many of the foreign publications and news agencies of Shanghai; also comments on public opinion and the press and commercial development of China by leading educators, trade and professional men of Shanghai. One interesting section is that of an American journalist's impression of Chinese journalism, gained from a visit to China in 1922.

The Chinese section of the book contains many illustrations, including individual photographs of the officers and staff of the company, homes of the paper and the like. Something was wrong with the engraving work, and many of the halftones are well-nigh indistinguishable.

Such a publication as the present supplement shows what can be done when the heart and mind is determined to aid humanity. For that is what the progress of the *Sin Wan Pao* through thirty prosperous years points to—a fearless, independent, unmuzzled, fair attempt to train a public opinion that will be for China what the public opinion of other countries is for them. If only a majority of the newspapers of the nation would "Aid every cause which has for its aim intellectual, moral, commercial or industrial progress ..... to discourage all extreme measures," then would China show an amazing spirit of prosperity and then would be attained much greater unification. A difficult task, true, but it is being done by more than one daily and can be accomplished by many more.

Maurice E. Votaw
Department of Journalism, St. John's University

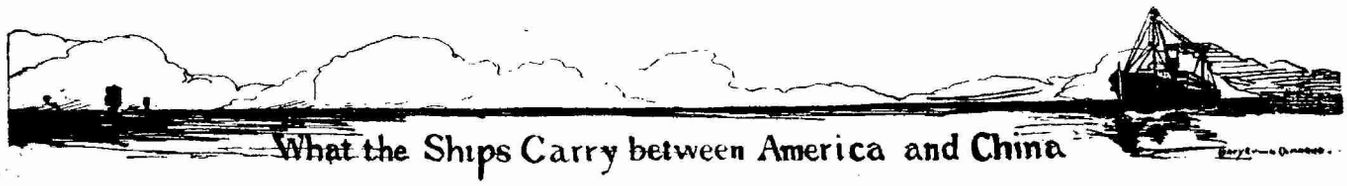
Inside the Gateway of China

Beyond Shanghai with Illustrations in Color by the Author. By Harold Speakman. The Abingdon Press: New York: 1922, Price $2.50 net.

"BEYOND Shanghai" is an interesting narrative of the author's six months' sojourn in China. First impressions of a house-boat trip in the vicinity of Shanghai, then trips to Hankow and Ningpo are written up in simple, humorous style, which lures one deeper into the book despite the obvious superficiality of the information. The book is enhanced by eight full page, colored illustrations from paintings by the author.

Speakman arrived in Shanghai late in May. He came to see the Chinese, and he lived in the quarters and travelled the way of the average middle-class Chinese. His communication with the people was through the medium of a house-boy, hired at random and limited as to English and general education. Naturally, the unusual and the comic side, to the Western mind, of Chinese life chiefly occupied the author's attention. It is a book to be read for amusement rather than for learning about China.

R. B. L.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Feb. Tls. 1.26 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Empress of Canada, February 10

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 30	Pls.	30.47
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 20	Pls.	19.95

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 81	,,	81.10
Chinaware, Fine	,,	13

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid, White	,,	49

To Boston.

Cotton Waste	Pls.	398

To Darby.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai Bls. 17	Pls.	54.99
Other Ports, Bls. 6	,,	19.70
Silk Cocoon Strippings:		
Shanghai Bls. 86	Pls.	273.69

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 20	Pls.	20.11
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 217	Pls.	214.51
White, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10.00
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 4	Pls.	4.27
Yellow, other Ports, Bls. 3	,,	2.51
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 255	,,	256.14
Silk, Raw, not Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	9.94
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	79.68
Hair, Horse	,,	76
Intestines, Goats' Dried	,,	16
Intestines, Sheep's	,,	16
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	13
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	592
Skins, Kid	Pcs.	22,610
Skins, Lamb	,,	3,300
Skins, Marmot	,,	65,734
Skins, Rabbit	,,	10,000
Skins, Weasel, with Tails	,,	15,000
Feathers, Peacock	,,	214,400
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	2,059
Musk	Taels	336

S. S. Tsuyama Maru, February 9.

To South Manchester.

Silk Cocoons, Domestic Pierced:		
Shanghai, Bls. 33	Pls.	100.47

To Boston.

Hides, Cow	,,	56.25
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	,,	44,775.00

To New York.

Silk Pongees, Shantung.	Pls.	93.27
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	25
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	218
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	16
Antimony, Regulus	,,	588
Bristles	,,	50
Camphor	,,	168
Cotton Waste	,,	246
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	83
Feathers	,,	241
Groundnuts, in Shell	,,	252
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	1,590
Hair, Horse	,,	22
Hair, Human	,,	35
Hemp	,,	361
Hides, Buffalo	,,	210
Hides, Cow	,,	2,711
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	117
Nutgalls	,,	18
Oil Wood	,,	1,512
Wool, Sheep's	,,	5,452
Hats, Rush	,,	29,580
Skin Clothing, Sheep	,,	1,000
Skin Crosses, Lamb	,,	500
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	3,614
Skins, Doe	,,	5,000
Skins, Marmot	,,	6,000
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	,,	76,710
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	868

S. S. Iyo Maru, from U. S. A., February 13.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	16,170
Wheat	,,	15,000

S. S. Grande Gaard, from U. S. A., February 13.

Cotton Yarn, Mercerised	Pls.	12
Iron Wire Shorts	,,	404
Cement	,,	713
Glycerine	,,	25
Indigo Paste, Artificial.	,,	969
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	608
Paper, Writing	,,	98
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,477
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	3
Organs	,,	3
Canned Fruits	Doz.	34
Canned Meats	,,	188
Cigarettes	Mille	695
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	9,550

S. S. Elveric, from U. S. A, February 13.

Iron Washers	Pls.	437
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,494
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	45,373
Oil, Unclassed	,,	3,993
Bedsteads	Pcs.	2
Scales	,,	539
Typewriters	,,	1
Milk, Malted	Doz.	149

S. S. President Wilson, February 15.

To Los Angeles.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	5,184

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Honan	Pls.	8.89
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	129
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	198
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	8,025
Skins, Fox	,,	255
Skins, Squirrel	,,	8,975
Skins, Raccoon	,,	334
Skins, Weasel	,,	3,115
Skins, Wolf	,,	17
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	11,343
Treasure:		
Silver Coins ($1.00) Am.	H.T.	2,646
,, ($0.50) Am.	,,	1,142
,, ($0.25) Am.	,,	756
,, ($0.10) Am.	,,	554
,, ($0.05) Am.	,,	190
,, ($0.01) Am.	,,	3

To Kansas.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	126

To Chicago.

Intestines, Sheep's Dried	Pls.	47

To Boston.

Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	20
Wool, Sheep's	,,	80

To Galveston.

Hair, Human	,,	196

To Darby.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls. 23	,,	75.22

To New York.

Silk Cocoon Strippings:		
Shanghai, Bls. 41	,,	135.20
Camphor	,,	25
Cotton Waste	,,	44
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	26
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	420
Hair, Human	,,	28
Hides, Cow	,,	132
Oil, Camphor	,,	168
Straw, Braid, White	,,	26
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,907
Skin Clothing, Sheep	Pcs.	500
Skin Crosses, Lamb	,,	500
Skins, Kid	,,	7,500
Skins, Lamb	,,	2,860
Skins, Marmot	,,	2,373
Skins, Rabbit	,,	22,058
Skins, Weasel, with Tails	,,	5,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	9,224
Foreign Goods.		
Cylinders Empty	Pcs.	5
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 75	Hk.Tls	9,961

S. S. Taiyo Maru, February 15.

To San Francisco.

Groundnuts, Kernels	Pls.	278
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	113
Skins, Weasel	Pcs.	1,580
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	4,538
Treasure:		
Silver Coins ($1.00) Am.	H. T.	882
,, ($0.50) Am.	,,	126
,, ($0.20) Am.	,,	126
,, ($0.10) Am.	,,	126

To Chicago.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	120

To Houston Height.

Wool, Camels'	Pls.	241

To South River.

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 66	Pls.	231.17

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	Pcs.	3,450

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.12
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	Pls.	9.75
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 25	,,	24.94
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 16	Pls.	16.04
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	59.49
Feathers	,,	339
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	109
Wool, Sheep's	,,	781
Skins, Mole	Pcs.	2,600
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	7,913

S. S. President Jackson, February 15.

To Seattle.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls 1	Pls.	1
Groundnuts	,,	420
Oil, Wood	,,	9,912
Umbrellas	Pcs.	460
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,015

To St. Louis.

Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	1,000

To Chicago.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	389

To South River.

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 50	Pls.	200.74

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,215

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 60	,,	62.41
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 95	,,	94.14
White, other Ports, Bls. 5	,,	5
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 56	Pls.	56.41
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	18.52
Cotton Waste	,,	578
Feathers	,,	92
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	2 510
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	125
Intestines, Sheep's	,,	42
Straw, Braid, White	,,	21
Feathers, Peacock	Pcs.	110,000
Skins, Crosses, Lamb	,,	3,000
Skins, Marmot	,,	5,000
Skins, Rabbit	,,	10,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	27,098

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The Opium Question

References: P. 52

Questions: 1. Why has the opium question been considered by a commission of the League of Nations? 2. What suggestions have recently been made in reference to settling this matter? Is this a new idea? 3. Who is Sir John Jordan, and what is said to be his attitude toward this suggestion? 4. What is held to be the basic consideration in the opium questions? 5. Give the arguments for and against the settlement of this question according to the most recent suggestion.

Topic 2: America's China Policy

References: Pp. 41-2

Questions: 1. What reasons are mentioned for asking as to possible changes in America's China policy? 2. What is the Coltman case? Has it been settled as yet? 3. What is the significance of the reference to the famine relief funds? 4. Why was it fortunate for China that the Washington Conference was held? 5. How long has the United States had a China policy? What is meant by this term? 6. Summarize what you consider to be America's China policy. 7. What seems to be the writer's answer to the question propounded?

Topic 3: Japan in Manchuria

References: Pp. 44-5,68

Questions: 1. Under what circumstances did Japan get the Liaotung peninsula? 2. How long had she desired it? Why had she not got it sooner? 3. For how long a time did the Russian lease have to run? 4. In what way is the South Manchuria Railway Company a 'semi-official organ'? 5. What effect did the 21 Demands have upon Japan's position in Manchuria? 6. If the 1915 Treaties are valid how long a time has Japan to remain in possession of the leased territories in Manchuria? 7. If these treaties are invalid, to what is China entitled? 8. What arguments are given by Mr. Clark in reference to the validity of the treaties? 9. To what conclusion does he arrive? 10. Upon what does the solution of the problem of foreign interests in China depend?

Topic 4: Jurisdiction over Foreigners in Siam

References: Pp. 46-7

Questions: 1. At what time did British subjects in Siam come under the jurisdiction of that country? 2. How were the extraterritorial rights of German and Austrian subjects in Siam lost? 3. Of what importance is the American-Siamese treaty of 1920? 4. What is the position of Cuban subjects in Siam? 5. What is the status of Japanese, and of Chinese subjects in Siam at present?

Topic 5: China and the Bolshevists

References: Pp. 66,68

Questions: 1. Has China recognized the government of Russia under the new regime? 2. What is meant by the term "pro-White"? 3. Who has recently been acting as Russia's representative in the Far East? Where is he now? 4. What has been Japan's attitude toward Soviet Russia?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Dr. Sun and Canton

References: Pp. 62,64,66

Questions: 1. How do Dr. Sun and General Wu Pei-fu differ as to means of "unification" in China? 2. Which provinces comprise the Southwestern block? 3. How many provincial divisions of militarists are there at present in Canton? 4. What seems to be Dr. Sun's attitude toward gambling and the opium traffic? 5. Where is General Wei Pong-ping at present? What are the relations between Gen. Wei and Dr. Sun? 6. How are the Canton merchants showing an interest in the government of their city and province? 7. What is the *Mui Tsai* system?

Topic 2: Steamers in the Yangtze Gorges

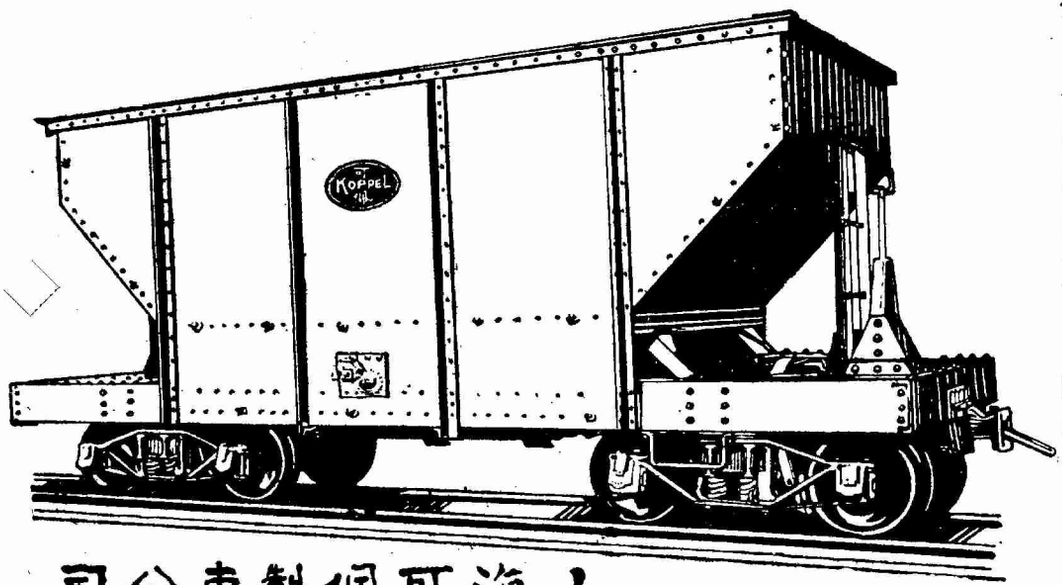
References: Middle Section, pp. 1-8

Questions: 1. Why has it taken so long to get steamer traffic on the upper Yangtze? 2. What economic question has been involved? Is this question now settled? 3. Why is the scenery of the Yangtze so remarkable? 4. How much experience is needed to become a "Number 1" pilot? Why? 5. What city is at the head of steamer navigation? 6. Explain why navigation is difficult during certain months. 7 What means of irrigation are used in western China? Why?

Topic 3: An Optimistic View of China—Enjoying a "Profitable Time"

References: Pp. 48,50,52

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the article on the "profitable time"? 2. Discuss the reference to the period between 907-960 A. D. 3. In what fundamental ways are conditions now different from those of any other period in China's history? 4. Why is it that the "parasitic and useless officials" continue from one generation to another in China? 5. What is the power of public opinion in China? Is this a new phenomenon in China? 6. What constructive suggestions are embraced in these articles? 7. Is there a weakness in the line of thought pursued in the article on pp. 50,52?



上海可佩製車公司

Hopper bottom Coal cars supplied to a China Coal Mine.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

No. 2 Canton Road

SHANGHAI

24-136

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179).
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton. W. W. Blume. Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

March 9, 1923,	Cause No. 2109	U.S. v. Thomas Mackay; testimony taken of Thurston R. Porter and T. Mackay.
" 9, "	" " 2110	U. S. v. Ernest Resents, plea of guilty.
" 12, "	" " 1945	Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation, Bradley & Co. intervening; on motion to dismiss.
" 12, "	" " 1852	Ping Kee v. Firemen's Insurance Co.; on motion to set.
" 12, "	" " 1384	Jatz Y. T. King v. A. O. Andersen & Co.; on motion to vacate temporary injunction.
" 12, "	" " 2015	Thatcher v. Thatcher; on motion to set.
" 12, "	" " 2021	Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; on motion to set.

J. S. FORD, PLAINTIFF vs. AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, DEFENDANT.

(*Cause No. 1890; decided October 5, 1922.*)

SYLLABUS

(*By the Court*)

1. **Employment:** TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES: A contract providing that "passage to America * * * will be paid" is not broken where the employer purchases the necessary steamship and connecting railway tickets and gives the employee an order to another of its China offices for reimbursement for the railway journey to port of departure.
2. ID.: ID.: Such a contract is not an undertaking to furnish the employee with passage money but merely to pay the expenses of the journey which he must prepare to make before he is entitled to avail himself of the provision.

Theodore E. Simmang, Esquire, for plaintiff.
Richard T. Evans, Esquire, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action by a former employee to recover transportation expenses, and damages for withholding them, under a contract which provided that in case of cancellation, which was authorized, "passage to America for yourself will be paid," etc. It appears that defendant did purchase plaintiff's transportation from Tientsin, where he was employed, direct to America but that the delivery of the tickets was made conditional upon the signing by plaintiff of an affidavit to the effect that he had no property or papers of the defendant and had not divulged any of its secrets. The reason for this requirement appears to have been certain statements by plaintiff to the effect that he had such papers and would divulge such information. As this would have been a clear breach of his contract [1] the requirement would seem not to have been an unreasonable one.

At any rate a satisfactory affidavit was eventually made and defendant secured another reservation for plaintiff, this time from Shanghai to New York, with an order on defendant's Shanghai office for a refund of his railway fare from Tientsin to Shanghai, about Mex. $57.00. It is claimed that defendant committed a breach of its contract by not paying this railway fare in advance. But it will be observed that the contract does not so require. "Passage to America for yourself will be paid" is a provision which might conceivably be satisfied at the end of the journey. Such might not have been the understanding of the parties at the time but on this point there is no evidence and under the literal terms of the clause we could hardly hold that defendant had committed an actionable breach by merely leaving plaintiff to wait a couple of days before reimbursement for such a comparatively small portion of his passage money. For it is not suggested that with an order on the Shanghai office of defendant, plaintiff was in any danger of not being reimbursed.

There appear to have been some negotiations between the parties relative to sending plaintiff home by way of Europe and defendant offered to apply on the expenses of such a journey the amount which would be necessary for direct passage to America.

1. Williston, Contracts, sec. 1025.

(By the Commissioner)

Mar. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2111 U. S. v. Robert L. Stevens plea of guilty.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2113 U. S. v. C. B. Weiss plea of guilty.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2094 U. S. v. Warran W. Achuck, plea of guilty.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2090 U. S. v. R. L. Moore, plea of not guilty, testimony taken of Tsang Foo Erh, Chande Singh and R. L. Moore.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2112 U. S. v. W. A. Adams, plea of guilty.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2029, U. S. v. George Bruce, plea of not guilty, testimony taken of J. Vidomski, A. Fane, Mrs. Bermont, G. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, Anna Krestelokoff.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2060, Hugo Stinnes China Co. v. P. E. Andrews, evidence taken of George Schinck.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2120, U S. v. D. Ewing and S. Bishop, testimony taken of Balwan Singh, Batar Singh, Shang Feng Che, S. Bishop and D. Ewing.

Judgments and Orders:

March 6, 1923, Cause No. 2016 In re last will and testament of William H. Sears, order.
,, 6, ,, ,, ,, 1486, F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel, order referring cause to Messrs. Seth, Mancell & McClure.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1416 In re Estate of Wilbur C. Hooker, order closing administration.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2109 U. S. v. Thomas Mackay, sentence.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2110 U. S. v. Ernest Resents, sentence.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1384 Jatz Y. T. King v. A. O. Andersen & Co. order vacating restraining order.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, Est. No. 130 In re estate of Henry Ollerdessen, order closing administration.

(By the Commissioner)

Mar. 10, 1923, Cause No. 2111 U. S. v. Robert L. Stevens, assessed costs and warned.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2113 U. S. v. C. B. Weiss, defendant assessed costs and warned.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2094 U. S. v. Warran Achuck, defendant assessed costs.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2090 U. S. v. R. L. Moore, defendant discharged.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2112 U. S. v. W. A. Adams, defendant assessed costs and warned.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2029 U. S. v. George Bruce, defendant fined Gold $5.00 and costs.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2060 Hugo Stinnes China Co. v. P. E. Andrews, judgment for plaintiff.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2120 U. S. v. D. Ewing and S. Bishop, first defendant sentenced to one day's imprisonment and assessed costs, second defendant discharged.

Assignments for Hearing:

Mar. 19, 1923, Cause No. 1941 Lawrence K. Kentwell v. the China Press Inc.
Mar. 21, 1923, Cause No. 2021 Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.
April 2, ,, ,, ,, 2015 Thatcher v. Thatcher.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 1852 Ping Kee v. The Firemen's Insurance Co.

This is all that could have been required; the undertaking to provide "passage to America" necessarily meant by the shortest and most direct route.

(To be continued next week)

Miscellaneous Filings:

Mar. 6, 1923, Cause No. 2016 In re Last will and Testament of William H. Sears, deposition of executrix.
,, 6, ,, ,, ,, 1945 Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation, motion to dismiss.
,, 6, ,, ,, ,, 2106 In re Frank R. King's will, oath of administratrix, letters testamentary
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2109 U. S. v. Thomas A. Mackay, complaint, warrant, marshal's return.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2110 U. S. v. Ernest Resents, complaint, warrant.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 1990 Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press, third report of receiver.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 1989 In re Otho F. Smith's Will, bond of administrator.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 1852 Ping Kee v. The Firemen's Insurance Co. motion to set.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2082 U. S. v. Max Mandel, final commitment issued.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2107 F. W. Schlobohm v. F. Fernandez, marshal's return.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 2111 U. S. v. Robert L. Stevens, complaint.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 2112 U. S. v. W. A. Adams, complaint.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 2113 U. S. v. C. B. Weiss, complaint.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 2114 U. S. v. Wm. Achuck, complaint.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 1416 In re Last will and testament of Wilbur C. Hooker, final account.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 2115 Deem v. Deem, complaint, summons, marshal's return.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 2116 In re last will and testament of George F. Fitch, perition and depositions.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 1384 Jatz Y. T. King v. A. O. Andersen & Co., motion to vacate temporary injunction.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2110 U. S. v. Ernest Resents, marshal's return.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2115 Deem v. Deem, appearance.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2117 U. S. Pressley E. Love, complaint.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2091 F. Richmond v. Dodge, Seynour & Co, and Hudford Motors, amended petition.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 4032 L. van der Stegen, doing business under the firm name and style of The Belgian Trading Co., v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co. answer to amended petition.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1355 Universal Leaf Tobacco Co, Inc. v. Barber Steamship Lines, Inc, Brief for defendant.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1800 Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co., notice of appeal, supersedeas bond.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2109 U. S. v. Thomas Mackay, final commitment issued.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 660 In re last will and testament of Frank N. Meyer, final account.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2110 U. S. v. Ernest Resents, final commitment issued.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2119 U. S. v. William Quinby, complaint, warrant, marshal's return.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2120 U. S. D. Ewing and S. Bishop complaint.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, Est. 130 In re estate of Henry Ollerdessen, consent, receipts, petition for discharge.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of ALBERT WILLIAM PONTIUS, Deceased. | Cause No. 2121 | Estate No. 495 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 17, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

PERCY H. MILLARD,
British-American Tobacco Co.,
22, Museum Road,
Shanghai, China.

March 17, 1923.